ROBERT, PORTER & CO'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,834—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th April.
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belion	4,124	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 335,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rasevich	4,469	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b SILESIA		3,139	18th June 1903

b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs 602.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAFORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDOBONA	E. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abcas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahumerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th April at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th April.

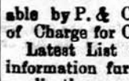
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,737	Dupuy Fremy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guignes, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,035	Oswald	15th April 1903.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th March 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE

COOLEST SPOT

IN BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams :—
"PLENARILY LONDON."

Codes: Bedford McNeil, Mosenig and Neal

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM
ITALY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CHOCOLATE.

EASTER EGGS.

THE SAME CAN NOW BE HAD
IN
FANCY BASKETS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian),
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lucoima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA" from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Rubattino Company.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the Society will be CLOSED on the 10th instant, GOOD FRIDAY.

COCHIN STATE 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1903 FOR Rs. 10,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, Tenders from persons resident in India are invited by the COCHIN DARBAR for a LOAN of Rs. 10,00,000 upon Debentures bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, which will be issued for the sum of Rs. 100, or some multiple of Rs. 100. The Loan now issued will be repayable in 15 years, i. e. on the 15th of July, 1918, and the Customs Revenue of the State amounting to Rs. 4,10,560 per annum, which amount is guaranteed to the Cochin Darbar by the Government of India under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865, will be set apart as a Sinking Fund for the interest and repayment of this Loan.

2. Tenders will be received by the Diwan of Cochin up to the 31st May, 1903.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, either in Currency Notes or a Draft on the Bank of Madras, Cochin, equivalent to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. If the Tender is accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment tendered is not fully paid up on or before the 15th of July 1903.

4. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

N. PATTABHIRAMA RAU,
Diwan of Cochin,

Office of the Diwan of Cochin, Ernakulam 31st March, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that from the 1st of April, 1903, their Establishment will be REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed M. MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 2 P. M., and an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to adopt the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report at 2-30 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay 17th March, 1903.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, 7th day of April, 1903, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1902.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HEERJEE JAMSETJEE BOYCE,
Accountant.

Bombay, 26th March, 1903.

N.B.—The ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Company are in the meanwhile OPEN to INSPECTION of Shareholders during office hours.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1903, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To put the Company into voluntary liquidation.
2. To appoint a liquidator.
3. To fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HEERJEE JAMSETJEE BOYCE,
Accountant.

Bombay, the 27th March, 1903.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 3 Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1903, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 8th April 1903, to Wednesday, the 22nd April, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No 3, Forbes-Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th March, 1903.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાસમ હબીબ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ શાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશેન ઇસમાઇલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END SERVICES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL (FOR MATHERAN) KHANDALLA AND LONAVLA.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN from BOMBAY will RUN on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1903, to its usual Timing, LEAVING BOMBAY at 15-25 and ARRIVING LONAVLA at 18-5, in addition to the Train already notified to run on THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1903.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END SERVICES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL (FOR MATHERAN) KHANDALLA AND LONAVLA.

ON account of EASTER HOLIDAYS the week end Express from BOMBAY will RUN on THURSDAY EVENING, the 9th April, 1903, instead of on SATURDAY, the 11th, and will LEAVE BOMBAY at 15-0 and ARRIVE LONAVLA, at 2-40.

2. The Return Special from LONAVLA will RUN on TUESDAY, the 14th April, instead of on MONDAY, the 13th, to its usual timing.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

SIR DINSHA V MANOCKJEE PETIT (FIRST) BART MEMORIAL FUND.

IN ACCORDANCE with a Resolution passed at the PUBLIC MEETING of the above FUND a Meeting of the General Committee thereto appointed will be held in the premises of the SAI BHIGAJEE BEN GALEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1903, at 5-45 P.M., to determine the form of the memorial and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
F. W. SHAW,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our business will be hereafter CARRIED on under the name of DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.

The Membership of the firm will remain unchanged and we shall continue to represent all the firms we have been connected with for so many years.

SHALLIS & DUNCAN,
Hydraulic and General Engineers.

9 Marine Street, Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th Inst., at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1902.

2ND. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1902.

3RD. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. Co., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 29th Inst. both days inclusive.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of

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2. TENDERERS to quote a Rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th April, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations see Reports, and Ondit Select cases, together with important cases from 1892 to 1902 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 152 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports,

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	10	42	1	35 4	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,99,999; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR;

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vösiau.
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JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of oath and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 4.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 1/4	= + 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1/2	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 15/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 5/8	= — 1/16
3 months hence	22 7/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	49	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin	20·20 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000 for S. America.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 1-4d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 33, April-May sellers, tone steady.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35, March-April sellers, tone steady.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-2 April-May sellers, tone steady.

Arrivals.—Steamers Afghanistan and Wharfedale.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·36. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 38,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·17	5·19 +1	5·19 +1	5·19 +1
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct. Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·16	4·77 +1	4·58 +1	4·51

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000 bales.
Do. last year	10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	20,050 "
" Continent	19,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10·25 plus 10
Futures, month of July	9·69 plus 2
Do. do. December	8·35 plus 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8
Futures month of July	9·37 plus 3
Do. October	8·33 plus 1
Tone at close	steady.

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	47,000
" Sold for spec.	nil.
" Sold for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	75,000
" Actual exports	8,000
" Week's Imports	68,000
" Stock	683,000
Surats week's sales	600
" Amount forwarded to consumers	400
" Week's Imports	1,000
" Stock	5,000
Afloat American	22,000
" Indian	16,000
Total visible supply	2,820,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian,	255,000 "
" stock in London	7,000 "
" Quantity in sight	9,570,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 4th April, 1903:—

Cotton	11,432 bales.
Wheat	5,716 cwts.
Linseed	26,593 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	10,653 "
Gingellyseed	10,036 "
Poppyseed	382 "
Groundnuts	184 "
Castorseed	2,835 "
Rice	9,820 "
Myrabollams	3,096 "
Cottonseed	12,158 "

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Britannia from London
Gold Bullion ..... Rs. 75,803
Gold Coin ..... " 15,000
Silver Bullion ..... " 3,00,001

Exports of Treasure per s. s. Bacchi.
British Silver Dollars ...Rs. 11,25,523 to Penang.
English Gold Coin ..... " 3,00,000 to Colombo.

UNCLAIMED TREASURES.

There is no lack of treasures in the world; the trouble is that they are all claimed; or if indeed there be any unclaimed (and surely there must be some such), they are so difficult to find that for the rank and file of mankind they might as well be among the claimed treasures, or not exist at all. That was a delightful compliment which Charles Reade paid to old maids when he called them unclaimed treasures. Because a thing is unclaimed or rejected by no means implies its worthlessness. A goodly proportion of the masterpieces of literature have been rejected by publishers, Thackeray's incomparable "Vanity Fair" among the number. The only positive proof of anything being a treasure is it having stood the time test. For thousands of years gold has everywhere been regarded as valuable, and people never seemed less inclined to go back on that opinion than they do to-day. For thirty-four years Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been the most popular medicine. Not a year passes without a large extension of its sales, nor a day without voluntary testimony as to its power for good. It is a treasure, but by no means an unclaimed one. On the contrary, it is claimed as the family medicine in six hundred thousand (600,000) British homes. There is no matter for wonder in these figures, great as they are when the benefit which it confers is more often than not fully as great as that described in the following legally sworn declaration:—

"I, John Boddy Mintoft, of Nunnington, in the county of Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"That in spite of skilled medical aid I was for many years a martyr to indigestion and a strangely disordered stomach, and that had it not been for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I doubt whether I should be alive to-day. For a year or two before I broke down I never knew what it was to have a day's good health. I was always ailing. The least exertion tired me, and I felt drowsy, despondent, and miserable. Ordinarily I had a very good appetite, but just then my food began to disagree with me, and I felt uncomfortable after it. There was a fulness and distension of the stomach that seemed to affect the heart. My breath was very short. Finally, a pain settled in the chest and under the left shoulder. I ought to have attended to it at once: but unfortunately neglected to do so, consequently the disease developed. I had always an unpleasant taste in the mouth, and my tongue was dry and parched. My appetite, hitherto good, was now very poor and after forcing myself to eat I often had violent pain in the stomach and used to break out into a cold perspiration feeling so chilled that I shivered from head to foot. My condition becoming so serious, I consulted a doctor, but in spite of all he did for me I grew worse, and at the end of six weeks was advised to go into a hospital at York. There I was treated with great kindness, but I think my case must have puzzled the doctors for, after detaining me eleven weeks, they sent me away uncured. Then began the most painful period of my illness. When I got home my mother was shocked at my appearance. She has since said that she believed I had come home to die. I was troubled with obstinate constipation, my sleep was broken, and when I lay awake it seemed as if the bed were sinking under me. Night sweats robbed me of the little strength I had left, and I was soon so weak that I could scarcely walk across the room. To go upstairs, I had to crawl on my hands and knees, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that I got down to the sofa again next day. Thus I was for three years a confirmed invalid. Meanwhile, I had seen a specialist whose treatment seemed to do me good at first; but in the end I found myself as bad as ever. Almost in despair, and as a last resource I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Ah, if only I had tried it before! I began to mend as soon as I had taken half of the first bottle. My appetite improved, slightly it is true, but what I steadgreed with me. The night sweats ceased, and gradually strength returned, so that by the aid of a walking stick I could get about. My convalescence was a long one, but by persevering with the Syrup all the bad symptoms left me, and I was able to resume my work again. My present employment is a very arduous one, compelling me to expose myself to all kinds of weather; still, I feel none the worse for it. Believing that it may benefit some other sufferer I regard it as my duty to make these facts known. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act of 1835 (William IV. c. 62). Declared at Malton, in the county of Yorkshire, the 6th of May 1902, by John Boddy Mintoft, before Arthur L. C. Russell, a Commissioner for Oaths.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALLARAN—March 23, at Mooltan, the wife of Major W Hallaran, R A M C, of a daughter.

OVANS—March 17, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain Ovans, K O S B, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RIDGEWAY—MACKINNON—March 17, at St Thomas's Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev F Surridge, M A, Edward William Crawford Ridgeway, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, eldest son of Colonel Ridgeway, V C, to Beatrice Lilian, eldest daughter of Mr Vincent Mackinnon, Kandi Lodge, Mussoorie.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water 7-16m, 8-12a. Low water, 1-36m., 1-27a.

Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, meeting of the Board, Albert Buildings, 4 p. m.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 4-30 p.m.

Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society Meeting 5-15 p. m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5-15 p. m. when a paper on "Matheran Folk Songs" will be read by Principal M. Macmillan, B.A.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujrati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p.m. to-day by Mr. Kaikhashru Navrojee Kabraji, Editor "Stri-Bodh," being the concluding portion of his lecture on "The Greatness of London and its Causes." The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packet especially marked for transmission per French steamer Ernest Simons, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 p.m. to-morrow. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sindh, per extra steamer Henzada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

SALE OF THE ORIENTAL MILLS.—The Oriental Mill, the property of the late Mr. Nusarwanjee Manockjee Petit, situated at Tardeo, has been sold by Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, for an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,30,000. The machinery and buildings were sold for Rs. 2,50,000, and the lease of the land for Rs. 1,80,000. After making the necessary alteration, Mr. Adamji will himself carry on the business of the mill, which is one of the largest in Bombay.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Barnett charged Bhiwibai, a Hindu widow, with murdering her newly born female child, at Dharavi, on the morning of the 26th March. The facts of the case have been reported. It is alleged that the accused strangled the child to death and then threw the body into a quarry hole near her hut. The Magistrate committed the accused to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

FROM THE CHARITY BOX.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Valentine charged Ibrahimji Karimbhoy with the theft of Rs. 5-10 from the charity box near Chandabhoy's tomb in the mosque in Dady Street.—Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.—Evidence showed that the accused had managed to take out the money from the box by means of a knife pasted with glue. The accused had two convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SYCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Sitaram Bhagu, a syce in the employ of Colonel Baker, with the theft of a coachman's coat valued at Rs. 9, belonging to his master, Maroti Gopal, a coachman in the employ of Col. Baker, said that on the 3rd instant he went to an Irani's shop where he saw a boy with the coat on. He recognised the coat as the one given him by his sahib and asked him whence he got it. The boy pointed out to the accused as the person who had given it to him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry relative to the death of Dada Dhondi, a Hindoo labourer, aged twenty-five years. On the 3rd instant several labourers were engaged in weighing brass pigs in the store room on the first floor of the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba and afterwards throwing them down into the compound. The deceased's duty was to pick up the pigs after a certain number of them had been thrown into the compound, and put them into carts. While Dada was thus engaged, a pig weighing nearly two maunds, which had been thrown down from above, fell on him fracturing his scalp and shoulder blades and causing other injuries. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Barnett prosecuted Yakub Kader, a Mahomedan, on a charge of kidnapping a Mahomedan girl named Fatma, aged about thirteen years. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the girl was a native of Poona and the accused was her neighbour. About two months ago, the accused, according to the girl's evidence, took her to his house for dinner with her mother's permission. She desired to return home after dinner, but the accused did not allow her to leave his house and the next day brought her down to Bombay by an early morning train. He kept the girl in Bombay in a chawl at DeLisle Road where they lived together as husband and wife. Subsequently the matter was reported to the Police, who arrested the accused. The Magistrate, on the evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Gordhan Pranjivan, a broker, with assaulting Kasim Hussain, a rent collector in the employ of one Valabhdas Raghoji. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. F. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. The accused lived in a house in Hanuman Lane, and that house being mortgaged, Valabhdas Raghoji was appointed receiver by the High Court. It appeared that the mortgagees and the mortgagors did not pull on well with one another since a long time, and the present trouble was an outcome of that ill-feeling. On Saturday morning, at about half past ten o'clock, the complainant asked for rent from the accused, upon which an altercation took place between the parties. Hearing that Ramdas Gordhandas, the son of the mortgagor, who was on the upper floor called out to his "bhaya" Shrinath to beat and kick the complainant out of the place. Shrinath caught hold of the complainant when the accused took up a stick and dealt blows on his head and all over the body. The defence was that on Saturday morning as the accused was going to enter his room some one called him. He went up to the complainant and other bhayas who were sitting on the verandah and inquired if they wanted him. The complainant demanded rent of him, and he replied he would pay the rent to the person who usually took it from him. Upon this the complainant abused him and aimed a blow with a stick on his head, which, however, came on his shoulder. He did not strike the complainant at all. He was very roughly handled by the other bhayas who closed with him and tore his coat. The Magistrate observed that he had heard three witnesses for the prosecution and was satisfied that every one of them had told his. Their story was untrue, and he, therefore, acquitted the accused.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

DEATH OF DR. PURSHOTUM HARICHAND DALAL.

Dr. Purshotum Harichand Dalal, L. M. & S., J. P., a Kapol Bania by caste, died on Saturday, at his residence at Malad (Thana District) from pneumonia after a short illness. He was born at Kajula in Kathiawar, the son of Mr. Harichand Premjee, a well-known share broker in Bombay. He was educated in Bombay and had a successful career as a student. At the age of 22 he took the degree of L. M. & S. He was very successful in his profession, and was very kind to the poor. During plague times he volunteered his services not only for his own community but for others, including Bhatias, Ladas and Motalas. His work had been acknowledged by Government and by the public at large. The former made him Justice of the Peace and the latter honored him with presents and addresses. During famine time he and his two brothers rendered great help to the poor in Rajula and in other places. His death is mourned by his eldest brother, Mr. Dulabhdas, two daughters and two sons and a very large circle of friends. His wife was so stricken by his death that she also died the same day.

THE TROUBLE IN THE MALDIVES.

The B. I. s. s. Ethiopia, with a party favourable to the Sultan, who has recently been placed on the Throne, left Colombo for the Maldives, on April 1st. The next intelligence that we shall hear no doubt in connection with the affair will be that his Excellency the Governor has despatched a man-of-war to the Islands to restore peace and order and to re-instate the Regent till the return of his Highness the Sultan "proper" to the Islands. News has been received in Colombo that Ahamed Didi, the Sultan's ambassador, who left Ceylon for the Maldives in the trawler Violet, on the 24th March, was arrested there and will be deported by order of Ibrahim Samsudeen.

THE REMISSION OF TAXATION.

PUBLIC MEETING AT HUBLI.

A correspondent writes:—A public meeting was held in the Hubli Social Club on the 24th March when the well-known pleader, Mr. Dada Sahib Karandikar of Satara, addressed the gathering. He alluded to the Salt and Income-tax, and expressed thanks to the Government of India for the reduction of salt tax and for raising the minimum of income liable for income-tax. Mr. Anant Balu Shastri Joshi of Dharwar also spoke making reference to Mr. Karandikar's interest in the public cause, and expressing heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the benevolence of Government in the remission of taxation. Mr. Shanker Row Apte, a prominent member of the Hubli bar, supported the views of Messrs. Karandikar and Joshi and proposed a resolution of thanks to the Government on behalf of the Hubli public. The proposition was unanimously adopted.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT NOWSHERA.

THE hired Transport Nowshera, Captain E. R. Robinson, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Obbia, which port she left on the 19th March, and called at Berbera and Aden en route. The Nowshera sailed from Bombay on the 23rd February for Aden, with the C section No. 16 Field Hospital, C and D sections No. 168 Native Field Hospital and details. She brought Mrs D'Costa and 18 deck passengers from Aden.

ADAPTIVENESS AT THE VATICAN.

THERE are those who think of the Pope as of a [illegible] system, passing his days in pious seclusion, giving much of his time to the polishing of Latin verses—a pontifical Rene. Nothing could be wider of the mark than such a conception, observes a writer in "Public Opinion." Physically, as well as mentally Leo XIII. has been a strong as well as a frugal man. Circumstances have imposed upon him the task of an administrator. In another age than ours, calling for more pronounced signs of courage, Joachim Vincent Pecci, in his prime, would have held his own with the bravest. The man of the world, from Premier to petty politician, may at least learn from him something of the art of making success out of the ruins of failure.

One of the secrets of the Pope's power has been his adaptiveness to modern needs and his interest in modern progress. Journalists as well as Emperors have been received by him in audience, and his readiness to avail himself, at the of age ninety-three of the aids of secular invention, is exemplified by the fact that he spoke into a phonograph the Benediction which he was to deliver on March 3. It must be remembered, too, that when Cardinal Pecci was summoned to Rome—it was almost on the morrow of the day on which the Italian Government established itself in the Eternal City—he had been living for many years the life of a provincial diocesan. His great opportunity came to him at the age of sixty-eight; the world at large was merely curious or mildly indifferent. But, looking back over the past quarter of a century, we are conscious of a rare coincidence (shall we call it?) of the hour and the man.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr R L Harris is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st April 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The Rev H O Moore Domestic Chaplain to the Most Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days with furlough out of India for one year ten months and two days in continuation with effect from the 15th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Aga Mahmood as Vice-Consul for Persia at Rangoon.

Capt W Leithridge M B Indian Medical Service (Madras) is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and is posted as Agency Surg in Muskat with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr F S Cowie of the Indian Civil Service an offig Political Agent of the 4th class is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 30th March 1903.

The services of Mr F S Cowie of the Indian Civil Service an offig Political Agent of the 4th class are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 11th May 1903.

Lieut-Col T C Pears Indian Army a Resident of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Resident at Jaipur.

Capt J H Hugo M B, D S O Indian Medical Service (Bengal) an offig Agency Surg of the 2nd class is posted as Agency Surg in Bhopawar.

Capt P P Kilkelly M B Indian Medical Service (Bombay) is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and is posted as Residency Surg and ex-officio Asst to the Resident in Nepal with effect from the 21st March 1903.

Major R B Berkeley Indian Army a Political Asst of the 1st (offig Political Agent of the 3rd) class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 25th April 1903 and is also granted furlough for one year and twenty-nine days under articles 233 246 260 and 378 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Capt A D'A G Bannerman Indian Army a Political Asst of the 1st class is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as Political Agent in Kotah and Jhalawar with effect from the date of assuming charge.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.
After Criminal reference full Bench.
Motions.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
After Criminal reference full Bench.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

863—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Wallee—Dikshit and D.—Part heard.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday before Easter, 8th April.

6-15 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Litany.
6 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strathgyle, 3,384 tons, Captain J R Gordon arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, in ballast.

THE steamer James Braud, 2,512 tons, Captain A W Francis, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Batoum, 12th March, brought 5,068 tons of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 12th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,181 tons, Captain M Alberto, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hongkong, 15th March, brought a general cargo and 49 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohomad I, 1,222 tons, Captain T A Galley, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Jeddah via Aden, via Karachi, brought a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain C Hansen, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, brought 726 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage six deaths occurred among the pilgrims from natural causes.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

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Ceylon		Capt A Channer	R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala			Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia			Turret-ship
Tenasserim			Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat	No. 100		
Do	No 102		
Do	No 103		

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence		McArthur	R I M
Sardinia	4129	London	Transport

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Have been removed and located together in the same Block as REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES (NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1903.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.

WITH the view of acting as arbitrator between Lord Curzon and Sir J. Blundell Maple on the subject of Indian art and furniture, Mr. A. C. Horth—whoever he may be—writes an article in the new number of the "English Illustrated Magazine," entitled "Arts and Crafts in India," and illuminates his text with photographs of brass and silver vases reposing in the stock of our old friend Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara of Bombay and London. We have heard of "furniture pictures" and furniture pianos, but it requires a very wide stretch of the imagination to bring in vases and tea-pots in refutation of the assertion of Sir Blundell that "the Indians don't make good or useful furniture." The Tottenham-court Road manufacturer denounced the Indian-made furniture as cumbrous, uncomfortable, and badly constructed, and no one who knows India and Indian furniture can deny it without imperilling his immortal soul. But we are not going so far with the manufacturer of couches and owner of race-horses as to say that if Lord Curzon wished to build up a furniture trade in India he should introduce the best English examples and have them reproduced here. "In almost every Indian state or province in most Indian towns and many Indian villages"—said Lord Curzon, and his remarks are reproduced at the head of Mr. Horth's article—"there still survives art, there still exist artificers who can satisfy the artistic as well the utilitarian tastes of their countrymen, and who are competent to keep alive this precious inheritance which we have derived from the past." His Excellency usually weighs his words, and he made use of the auxiliary verb "can" not "do"—a difference which has not occurred to Mr. Horth. Conceding that they "can," that they are "competent" to keep alive their precious inheritance, it is instructive to enquire if they do? There is only one possible answer. They do not. They make as quaintly artistic vases and other more or less useless articles as did their fathers; but, except in the factories of European firms in this country, it is no exaggeration to say that no Indian artificer, within the memory of living man, has produced a chair or a couch or any other article of furniture which has not proved cumbrous, uncomfortable, and badly constructed.

Mr. Wimbridge, and Mr. Solomon, and Mr. Breslauer, when manager of Messrs John Roberts and Co., succeeded in getting Indian cabinet-makers and carvers to do work to which Lord Curzon's adjectives might be applied. But no European, with the ordinary complement of joints in his anatomy, could sit ten minutes on a chair of Indian design and workmanship without suffering agonies indescribable. Lord Curzon never said they could. He only claimed that there are Indian artificers who can satisfy the artistic tastes as well as the utilitarian tastes of their countrymen. That, too, is a point of his Excellency's speech which escaped Mr. Horth. When the native of this country sits up straight it is during the few moments the photographer is in front of him—a most unnatural attitude. When at his ease he either sits like a European tailor, or with his knees as a support for his chin. The Indian furniture-maker does the same as the man who buys the product of his labour, and he does not forget the fact when he reproduces the designs his great-grandfather drew for the benefit of his progeny. And if the collector insisted on every article he purchased being well constructed, jointed, fitted, and finished as perfectly as would be required of an English apprentice, he would not succeed in gathering together a hundred specimens in a year though he travelled the length and breadth of the land. Sir Blundell Maple's reply to Lord Curzon was not an attack on the Indian workmanship as Mr. Horth thinks; nor was his Excellency's reference to the flaming Brussels carpets and Tottenham-court furniture an assault on the output of Sir Blundell's factories. The markets of England or of Germany are open to the Indian chiefs and nobility as the Indian markets are open to the foreigner, and whereas the former grow more luxurious and ease-loving—thanks or blame to the English administrative which leaves them little to deprive them of ease and leisure—the latter desires more in the way of grotesque design and workmanship, and the exchange is free. It should be encouraged. Lord Curzon has been misread on this as on more important points. Whilst Mr. Horth and Sir Blundell Maple were thinking that his Excellency wished to destroy Tottenham-court Road furniture and German tissues, he merely wished to infuse into the dilatory Indian artificer a wholesome desire to improve his work to make it more worthy of his ancestors to arrest the progress of decay and to induce the chiefs and nobility to encourage him.

Mr. Horth recognises that ancient designs are being departed from in Indian art, and that artificers have failed in cultivating original designs based on antique styles. At the present time, however, he tells us, this is being altered, "for scattered over India are splendidly equipped schools of art, presided over by gentlemen who have made a life study of the historic art of the country, and are turning out every year art-designers, perfectly conversant with the historic traditions of their art and equipped with the technical training so necessary for a designer." Who are these gentlemen, who have made a life study of the historic art of the country and now preside over the schools of art? We know of one. Where are the others to be found? The gentlemen who preside over our schools of art are art-pupils from South Kensington, and who have been turned out by the English Science and Art Department, qualified to teach drawing to youthful students. What acquaintance they have acquired with the historic art of the country is not by any means the result of a life study. To their credit be it spoken, though the number is small, it is the outcome of voluntary effort, of a desire to study Indian art for art's sake—in order to learn what to avoid and to discover the points on which the native student is apt to go wrong. But so far as the little incident, which becomes the subject of a readable magazine article is concerned, we cannot help thinking that there has been much cry and very little wool. Lord Curzon was right—to some extent. Sir Blundell Maple was equally right. Neither contradicted the other. Mr. Horth misunderstood both. Mr. Bhumgara was the only one who scored—in that he has got a very cheap advertisement.

MOTOR DIFFICULTIES IN INDIA.

THE advent of the motor car in this country has been sudden and in a way triumphant. Five months ago the luxury of a motor run on this side of India at any rate was known only to a select few. Now Bombay Presidency alone boasts of upwards of thirty ardent motorists; there is already talk of the formation of a club; motor meets are everyday occurrences, and some of the more enthusiastic of the new genus have taken to record-breaking. In Bengal the progress of the motor car has been even more rapid and significant, and there is every possibility that before another year has dawned the motor will have firmly established itself as an acknowledged accessory to the luxury of Indian life. However, many developments have to take place before the motor car holds the sway in India which it has gained in France, in England, and in America. The difficulties which beset the motorist of this country are unique, some of them are all important, and before the motor car can be regarded as an unsophisticated blessing some of them will certainly have to be removed. The ordinary individual whose thoughts turn longingly to the joys that the motor car can give probably at first does not aspire beyond the trim little "run-about"—the machine which will supersede the dog-cart and excite the envy of his friends about town. But that meek aspiration will eventually give place to one of a much broader and more ambitious description. In the mind of every motorist there undoubtedly comes sooner or later the longing to go on tour, to shake off the trammels of the town, and to skim along through unbroken stretches of picturesque country, to compete no longer with horses but with the railway train. And that is where the trouble begins in India. That there are difficulties of fuel goes without saying. Such difficulties however, appeal only to the prescience and ingenuity of the motorist himself. There are the difficulties of the road, but these must be taken as they are found and overcome as they are met. But there are other difficulties, and these are more serious. They lie in the construction of the car itself, and must be overcome by the manufacturer. The first and the most striking of these is the cooling apparatus surrounding the engine. It is not an altogether enviable situation for the motorist, be he in India or in Europe, to find himself stranded miles away from a supply of water, and with a red hot engine whose coils are sizzling and spluttering with the heat engendered by the friction of a fifteen miles run. In India the difficulty is far greater than at home.

Now such a difficulty is alleviated if the supply of water be liberal and spontaneous. But even then it detracts very considerably from the luxury of a motor run to be forced to dismount after a too improvident use of the speeder in order to search for a supply of the cooling fluid. To those who have encountered this difficulty the reply is obvious. If manufacturers are to be successful with the motor car in India, they will have to devise some new and better means of cooling than is at present employed. It is noticeable that the latest catalogues of both American and French machines hint at a new air-cooling apparatus, the principle of which is simple and at first sight admirable. The motors of the immediate future are to be cooled by means of air tubes, through which a draught of cool air is forced by fans automatically propelled by the motion of the car. In Great Britain, in America, or in France such a system may prove to be, as we have said, admirable. We doubt, however, if the inventor of this apparatus has encountered or considered the possibility of a strong wind blowing at twenty miles an hour at a temperature of 125deg. We doubt very much whether the new machinery would prove its great advantages under such conditions, and yet Indian motorists know to their cost that such conditions are the rule rather than the exception when on tour. However, it remains to be seen what the developments of the future will be in this direction. Strange as it may seem, until just recently there appeared to be great difficulty on this side of India at any rate in procuring the ordinary simple accessories of the motor car. The demand consequent upon the auto-car boom which has already been experienced has, however, automatically remedied this state of affairs. The dream of the motorist in Western India at the present time is to spend his week-end among the Ghauts. So far the pioneer of this laudable little venture has not presented himself. When, however, there steps forward the individual who can proudly show a car which can defy the heat and friction of the journey to the foot of the Ghauts, and can guarantee a similar state of affairs on the way up, there seems to be no reason—at any rate from the mere point of view of power—why the venture should not be wholly successful. At the present time every auto-mobilist is handicapped by heated machinery, and though a few appear to have attempted that arduous climb there are evidently none who have been successful up to the present.

THE BALKANS.

THE weather appears to have improved in the Balkans, and the big outbreak prophecied for the spring seems to be on the point of actuality. The reforms proposed by Russia and Austria, though accepted by the Porte, are regarded by the Macedonians as of little value, while the proposals have affected the privileged Albanians as a red rag is supposed to affect a bull. The delay of the Porte in proceeding to take the first steps necessary to carry out the reforms has been seized upon by the Macedonians as proof that they will not be put into execution except under compulsion, and in any case it has given the pretext that the revolutionists needed to resume their activity, which appears to have been suspended really because the weather was too bad for guerilla fighting. The revolt of the Albanians which has complicated the situation in the Balkan Peninsula has not been unanticipated. It has been gathering head since last year when they forcibly resented the establishment of a Russian Consulate at Mitrovitza; but the Macedonian question and the suggestion that Bulgaria aims at the annexation of that Province have generated a movement for independence in Albania. The head of this movement, as we have previously pointed out, is a man who claims to be descended from an Albanian hero of the middle ages, and in a manifesto recently scattered throughout the Albanian vilayets he declared that for Albania the only alternative to Turkish rule was national independence. The Albanian has hitherto ridden it roughly over the Christian Macedonian, and there is no love lost between the two peoples. Just at the moment when everything seems to be ripe for a big outburst it is remarkable that the semi-official "Novoe Vremya" should emphasise Russia's pacific aim in the Balkans and should charge her fond ally, France, with encouraging the Slavs with false hope of Russia's secret disposition to intervene. If the French Government has so encouraged the Slavs in the Balkans it has simply expressed what the rest of the world, including Turkey herself, has firmly believed. If the Porte becomes convinced that in regard to Macedonia Turkey has only Bulgaria to fear there can be no doubt as to what will happen. The inspired declaration in the Russian journal, therefore, seems very much like an incitment to Turkey to at once undertake an enterprise which the officers of her army, an admittedly splendid fighting machine, are only too anxious to enter upon. Happily there is Austria to be reckoned with, while the influence of the other Powers will continue to be exerted in the direction at present being followed. Russia herself, should Turkey decide to imbrue with Bulgaria, could not, despite the protestations of the St. Petersburg organ, stand by if matters unfortunately happened to go against the Bulgars. It is this knowledge, more than anything else, which will restrict Turkey's activities to the quelling of rebellion in her own territories until, possibly, her methods of procedure compel intervention in one form or another.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE Viceroy's shooting party in Rewah has not gone luckily so far. After two blank days to begin with, a tiger was enclosed in the beat on Saturday, and was hit by Colonel Baring, but got off. When shooting was over the party moved to another camp, which was not reached till 8 p.m.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MORE-MOLYNEUX, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding the Rohilkhund District, is understood to be taking eight months' leave Home from the beginning of May.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 14th March 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 40,223 maunds and Rs. 5,034 in the earnings.

DURING the exceptionally heavy fall of snow about the middle of March in Loba, a number of Achaksai were snowed up, and were only finally rescued with difficulty and with considerable suffering to the rescuers.

A TELEGRAM from Havana states that H. M. S. Tribune has sailed with three of the crew of the brigantine Persia, who mutinied last month at Bahia Honda, Cuba, and wounded the captain and the mate. The men will be taken for trial to Jamaica.

THE whole of "D" Squadron, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles, have resigned en masse. The reason for this step is alleged to be the proceeding of the Officer Commanding the Corps with regard to the capitation grant of "D" Squadron, the management of which has been taken away from the Squadron.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore is expected at Ootacamund within the next few days. The Nilgiri head-quarters will have another illustrious visitor this season in the person of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has arranged to pass the hot weather there, while the young Prince of Cochin will as usual be in residence at Coonoor.

IT is not pleasant to hear, writes "Max" in "Capital," that murderous gangs of dacoits consisting of upwards of 40 to 50 up-country and Chittagong men, are exploiting our neighbourhood at the present time, and still more unpleasant to hear that the authorities are taking no better way of putting down such lawlessness than by merely sending a batch of constables against them armed with sticks to cope with hatchets, heavy clubs, guns and swords. This simply invites a free fight from which the wretched constables emerge covered with blood and wounds, and after all, the bulk of the enemy make their escape.

IT is announced that Captain Bannerman of the Political service has been appointed to the Agency of the Kotah State. Captain Bannerman had as much to do with the success of the Delhi Durbar as any other single official, for as the Chairman of the Executive Committee, he was in charge of the elaborate preparations from the commencement, and was at work supervising multitudinous details on the spot in the heat and in the rains. Then, not only was he hard at work during the Durbar, but when the crowds had cleared away and the tents were being furled, he had to wind up numberless matters, important and unimportant. In the desirable State of Kotah he will no doubt find an opportunity to recruit his energies after what was a Herculean task carried out in a manner that has made the Delhi "bandobast" proverbial.

ACCORDING to the "Morning Advertiser," the story of a journalistic incident during the recent great storm in England found its way to Fleet Street. There are two keen newspaper competitors in the North, and the manager of one of them determined that he must have news. But the wires were blown down, and telegraphic communication with London was out of the question. It set him thinking. In fewer than 30 minutes he had two of his best reporters on their way to Birmingham which was in communication with Fleet Street. Getting to the end of a London telephone, column after column of news was poured into the ears of the reporters, and found a place in their notebooks. They returned to the North by fast express, and the whole staff helped with the transcript of their notes. The paper came out with its service of the world's news as complete as if no storm had devastated the field of its circulation. The manager of the beaten paper is going around enquiring whether his opponent has set up a radiographic installation.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA'S MILITARY POWER.

ITS INHERENT WEAKNESS.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

IT was said in the House, after the first debate and division on the military defences of the Empire, that not the least effective argument in Mr. Balfour's defence of Mr. Brodrick was the suggested necessity of taking thought for the possibility of hostilities with Russia. The very fact that Mr. Balfour, with his constitutional aversion from bellicose pronouncements, should have brought himself to make an allusion which must have cost him a considerable effort, may be taken to indicate the seriousness with which the debate was invested in the eyes of the Government.

Doubtless, had Mr. Balfour chosen to be a little more explicit he could have said enough on this subject to convince an even larger proportion of his hearers that an increase of our military strength is a necessity which we can no longer avoid, distant although danger may still be. The acceptance of this principle by no means implies implicit faith in Mr. Brodrick's Army Corps as the best means for the attainment of the end in view. But, writes "T. H. M. H." in the "Pall Mall Gazette," it has long been recognized, not only by the British Government but by many politicals strategists, that as the vast British Empire became more and more conterminous with that of a great military and aggressive Power like Russia we lost to a very great extent the advantage of our insular position and of our great maritime supremacy. In fact, as far as Russia was concerned, we were no longer an insular Power. Those who take too narrow a view of our national position are prone to lose sight of this important fact, which has so materially increased our Imperial vulnerability.

The writer recollects a leading statesman discussing this question one night three years ago. He declared that the time had come when we could no longer regard the navy as affording the same measure of protection as heretofore; that if the British people wish to preserve their Empire under the changed political conditions they must make up their minds to one of two things. Either they must put their hands into their pockets and pay for a larger army, or they must agree to some form of conscription.

The principle of a larger army, then, is a sound one; it is only Mr. Brodrick's interpretation that may be less so. But while admitting this, it is very necessary to combat the excessive apprehension which is entertained by too many upon the subject of Russia's military power, as well as in regard to her readiness or ability to give effect to her frequent threats of military action upon our borders. Even the British Government, who ought to know better, have been imposed upon by this ridiculous phantasy, and have allowed themselves to be bluffed and bounced when a firm front would have disposed of the bogie without more ado. None are better aware than the Russian authorities themselves that the success of an attack upon India would demand the employment of forces very differently organized and disciplined than those at the disposal of the Russian Government. If numbers were all sufficient the Russian army might be invincible, for the Russian soldier possesses a dogged courage and extraordinary powers of endurance. But there are serious elements of weakness in Russia's military strength which would altogether militate against its effective employment when opposed by an intelligent and well-trained adversary.

In the first place the "personnel" of the commissioned ranks in the Russian army, with the exception of the Guard Corps and one or two "corps d'elite," is of a very inferior type. The officer receives but little for his services, and but little is expected from him. The standard of education, except for the staff and these "corps d'elite," is miserably low. The ordinary line officer is absolutely without intellectual resources, and having no money for amusements he passes a most wretched existence. To play at cards half the night and to sleep half the day, whether on duty or not, is the invariable routine of the officer's life in the villages and small provincial towns. The rank of captain is for very many the highest attainable common to position and it is to find captains of as much as forty years of age with no prospects and no opportunity to cultivate a keenness or a love for their profession. Thus it has come about that the most serious source of Russia's military weakness lies in the utter incapacity of the large majority of its leaders.

And this is a drawback which it is not easy to correct. The Russian nation, considered generally, consists of but two classes—the peasantry and the nobility. Civilization has not yet had time to form any important middle class, still less an upper middle class, such as provides the mass of officers for the British and German armies. The mass of the the Russian army, therefore, is officered by men who, though utterly careless of death, are equally careless of their duties or of any knowledge of their profession. On the admission of one of their own generals, they are entirely untrustworthy in the field, where it is quite impossible to rely upon their faithful execution of any orders. It can be readily understood what must be the inevitable effect of such leaders upon the training and efficiency of the men they command, as well as how far their action is likely to be effective when pitted against a highly-trained army such as the German, or the splendid soldiery whom we have recently been withdrawing from South Africa. An officer who was present at the last Russian manœuvres during the period of our late war was struck by the evidences of incapacity and neglect of the most elementary principles of tactics which were shown by officers of all ranks. The men are patient and enduring and will live on a ration that a British soldier would turn up his nose at but intelligence and initiative are quite wanting, and the lack of these valuable qualities, it cannot be doubted, will inflict a fatal handicap upon the Russian army in the individualized warfare of the future. Against such foes as the Turks, or in their own country, the Russians may do well, but against highly-organized discipline and intelligence they would have no chance but in numbers.

One other very serious element which is likely to hamper Russia in her next campaign is the strange mental attitude of her people towards the prospect of defeat. One of the closest observers of Russian social life at the present day has been struck, he says, by the singular yearning openly expressed among all patriotic Russians, north, east, south, and west, wherever he travelled, for an overwhelming defeat in their next great struggle with a foreign Power. It is the only hope, they declare, of deliverance from the crushing bureaucratic tyranny under which the nation is labouring.

It is perfectly certain, with these circumstances against her—to mention no more—that Russia is not ready or capable of fighting with any chance of ultimate success in either Europe or Asia if she has to encounter the soldiers of Great Britian or the Kaiser. A wholly exaggerated and unfounded apprehension of her military power, which her numbers have inspired, has enabled her to bluff British Governments before the present one into a timorous and hesitating opposition to her encroachments. Bounce has served her purpose well, and she will continue to employ it until she is opposed by a resolute determination which there is no possibility of mistaking. That our increasing responsibilities demand a larger military force cannot be gainsaid. We must have it even if we have to adopt some form of ballot. But, nevertheless, even as things stand, the timidity of British Governments before Russian outrecuidance is very like the fear of a child at an ugly mask, and there is not a British officer in India who is not convinced that were Russia to cross our frontier in arms to-morrow she would march to her greatest overthrow. And best of all, the Russians know it too.

THE Bishop of London told a good story at a Mansion House meeting recently. It was in illustration of his opinion that "the children of West London are as delightful as those of the East End." A little girl was taken by her mother to church, and the preacher happened to be Dr. Winnington Ingram. In the middle of the discourse the child turned to her parent and said, "Mammy, I am tired; can't the Bishop go back to heaven now?" That, remarked his lordship, may have been a left-handed compliment. But, at any rate, no child in the East End ever thought he had come from heaven. "They knew me too well," he added, amid laughter.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

KING EDWARD AT LISBON.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

There was a State performance of the Opera at Lisbon on Saturday.

Their Majesties' entrance was the signal for a tremendous anglophil demonstration, the audience rising up and cheering loudly and long. The ovation was repeated as their Majesties left.

On Sunday afternoon King Carlos and King Edward drove to Cascaes and were enthusiastically greeted by the people.

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

THE OCCUPATION OF GALADI.

MULLAH'S FORCES CONCENTRATING.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Prior to the occupation of Galadi the British advance force had a stiff brush with a force of the enemy who lost five killed and fifteen taken prisoner. The bulk of the enemy 12,000 strong are concentrating near Walwal Wells, a day and a half distant from Galadi.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

THIRTY BATTALIONS ORDERED TO ALBANIA.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE CHIEFS.

Sixteen additional Battalions of Turkish troops being sent to Albania objected to keeping the Albanians under control.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The whole of thirty Battalions which have been ordered to Albania consist of Anatolians.

The first transport left Smyrna on Saturday. It is possible for the whole to reach their destination in a fortnight, but the Porte is sending one more mission to negotiate with the Albanian Chiefs, probably by means of money.

NEW QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR IAN HAMILTON APPOINTED.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed Quartermaster-General.

JAPANESE CRUISERS AT FREMANTLE.

The Japanese cruisers Itsukushima, Matsushima, and Hashiddote have arrived at Fremantle.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Oriental for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

GRANT OF A PROBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

At the High Court, to-day, a probate was obtained of the will of the late Sir John Woodburn, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Indian estate was sworn at Rs. 94,572, but this is exclusive of the property in Scotland, where the will has already been proved. The executors are Lady and Miss Woodburn.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' POSTINGS.

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The following postings of Commanding Royal Engineers have been sanctioned :—

Captain Murray from Bombay to the Rohilkhand District, and Captain Dunsterville to the Mhow District.

Captain Bond from Chitral is transferred to the Military Works, Bombay Command.

Colonel C. C. Ellis officiates as Chief Engineer, Bengal, vice Colonel Grant proceeding on leave.

THE LATE SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

An official communique, issued to the Press, states that reports that have obtained currency to the effect that there have been differences of opinion between Sir Hector Macdonald and Sir Joseph West Ridgeway are absolutely untrue.

Their relations, both social and official, were invariably friendly and without even the slightest interruption.

In a farewell letter Sir Hector Macdonald wrote :—"Your Excellency's uniform kindness to me since I arrived in this Colony has never been affected, and the manner of your advising me is proof of your continued kindness."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The depot of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and the 14th Bombay Infantry move in to the lines of the 7th Bombay Pioneers at Kirkee to make room at Poona for the reorganisation of the 27th Madras Infantry.

The steamer Olympia from Liverpool brings out 30 officers, 260 men and 100 families, drafts of 10th Hussars and the 2nd Black Watch. The Olympia takes Home families unable to find room into the Sardinia

Ice will be issued to the troops and their families proceeding up-country from debarkation at Bombay during the hot months.

Brigadier-General More-Molyneux has been granted eight months' leave home from the 30th instant.

Major Spencer, 2nd Essex Regiment, has been permitted to retire on pension.

Captain Jones, 1st Liverpools, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of his Regiment.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR'S SHOOTING PARTY.

A GOOD BAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's shooting party has been brought to a most successful conclusion. The total bag consisted of twelve tigers, one bull buffalo, 22 leopards, 15 bears, 30 stags, and 17 boars.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD MILNER TO TAKE LEAVE.

THE STRENGTH OF THE MILITARY FORCES.

The "Englishman" has the best authority for stating that Lord Milner shortly takes leave for several months.

Strong political pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to induce them to establish a large and permanent force in South Africa in preference to increasing the garrison in India.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, left Calcutta last night for Simla.

MADRAS HUNT POINT-TO-POINT RACE.

ACCIDENTS TO RIDERS.

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

The Madras Hunt and Mounted Infantry Point-to-Point Race was held yesterday evening. The start was at the second milestone on the Kodambaukam high road and the finish at the Adyar Club, a distance of about three miles. Mr. W. B. Elwes was first on Shamrock and won the Hunters Cup, value Rs. 50, presented by Major Logan Home, and the Mounted Infantry Cup value Rs. 149, presented by the Race Club; Mr. Gibson was second being a length behind; Mr. White on Grey Leg was third and received Rs. 50, the second money for Mounted Infantry chargers. Five riders had spills and one broke his collar bone.

DEATH OF A MADRAS SOLICITOR.

Mr. Reddy Branson, of the well known firm of Solicitors, Messrs. Bran son and Branson, died this morning from an affection of the heart. The deceased was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Madras. He was a large owner of property in the City, and for many years Church Warden of Saint George's Cathedral.

At the Madras High Court, this morning, before Justices Subramania Iyer and Boddam, Mr. N. Subramanyam, as the oldest barrister present, on behalf of the profession, made reference to the death of Mr. Reddy Branson. He said the deceased was the oldest solicitor of the High Court, excepting Mr. T. Clarke, having been enrolled in 1865, and had practised for 48 years. He came of a family of lawyers and belonged to a firm of solicitors, whose last surviving member he had been. He had a highly distinguished career as an attorney. Besides being a shrewd lawyer he possessed a charitable heart and a kindly disposition, and it would be long time before his familiar face would be forgotten in the High Court.

Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer said, though not an advocate himself, he had a business connection with Mr. Branson, and could say no solicitor paid greater attention to his business, and showed more zeal in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him than the deceased. His knowledge of the vernaculars and kindly disposition secured for him a very large clientele. His loss would be felt by the legal profession in Madras.

Similar reference were made before the full Bench of the Small Causes Court and the City Civil Court by Messrs. F. Rowlandson and James Short, respectively, and also in the Police Court.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held at noon to-day in the Council Chamber, Fort Saint George, the Secretary reported that the Madras Planters' Labour Bill had received the assent of his Excellency the Governor-General.

The Hon. Mr. Thomson introduced the Madras Impartible Estates Continuance Bill, and made a statement of the reasons which necessitated the existing Bill being continued till the permanent measure could be introduced. He moved that the Bill be read.

MEETING OF THE PARSEE COMMUNITY AT SURAT.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE OF THE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SURAT, APRIL 5.

A very large and representative gathering of the Parsee community met at the Daria Mehel this afternoon at the invitation of Sardar Davar Edaljee Modi, when it was resolved that three names should be submitted to Government from which to select for filling the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Byramjee in the Matrimonial Court. A very strong feeling was exhibited in favour of Dasturji Rustomjee, and after him came Khusrobhai Khan Saheb closely, and Dr. Nasarwanjee came a distant third. A hearty vote of appreciation of the work of the late beloved old head of the community closed the proceedings.

GREAT FIRE AT BHAVNAGAR.

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 6.

A great fire in the Darbargadh and the big Kapad Bazar broke out at 1 p. m. to-day. Ten shops have been totally destroyed, and the Darbargadh is still ablaze. Every endeavour is being made to extinguish the fire, but it has not yet been set under control.

FLEAS AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your reproduction in your columns of Captain Liston's paper under the heading of "Fleas and the Plague" induces me to address a few lines to you on the same subject.

Long before I had seen the theory mooted elsewhere I had been independently forced to the conclusion, as the result of facts under my own observation, that fleas emanating from the bodies of plague-infected rats were probably important factors in the transmission of plague. Later on, indeed I saw the subject, or an analagous one, broached in an issue of "Climate," for October, 1900, and since then again alluded to in a Bombay daily paper; and now follows Captain Liston's paper copied into your own columns. But previously to all this, as far as I was myself concerned, the theory was my own, arrived at by independent observation. As one, then, who was led by an entirely different pathway to that traversed by Captain Liston in his learned and professional paper, to a conclusion nevertheless agreeing with his own theory, it is possible that my own conclusion, though that of a layman in such matters, may serve some purpose as corroboratory evidence, especially if it should induce any others to come forward with the results of their own observations in the matter; and, certainly, if there be any possibility that in a calamity so dire as the plague one may contribute anything tending to throw light on any portion of such an obscure subject, one ought not to be deterred from the attempt by the risk of being esteemed the inventor of ingenious but wild theories.

Having (till lately) been in charge of a Native Christian Parish in one of the most plague-stricken parts of Bombay (Umarkhadi) during all the years that the plague has prevailed in this city, cases of plague were bound to be [illegible] under one's observation; and while, of course, one never claimed that plague was only spread by the conjoined agency of fleas and rats, it became gradually more and more difficult to resist the conclusion that it often so took place.

For example, a rat would be found dead in a room of a chawl generally clean and well-lighted and ventilated, and previously free from plague. The rat might have been but a few hours dead, if even so much, have caused no smell, have been disposed of at once. But the seizure with plague a few days later of one or more persons inhabiting the room could be associated with nothing but the previous occurrence of the dead rat alluded to. And if the dead rat were, as said above, disposed of at once, and the persons stricken removed to hospital, the probability often seemed to be that infection was then and there stayed. Take another instance. Someone had left an old box with holes in it, containing some cooking pots, etc., in charge of some friends while away from Bombay. A smell occurring led the latter to open it. A dead rat was found, this time in a state of corruption; but on the analogy of other cases observed, the mischief had plainly been done before corruption had set in. In a few days a lad who had been accustomed to sleep on the floor close to the box in question was attacked with plague and died. And the memories of numerous of your readers must be filled with many such instances. I could quote more myself. The salient features again and again recurring were the dead rat, most probably found in the early morning, and the consequent almost unerring seizure of the human victim, if one had been situated at moderately close proximity to where the dead rat was found. One had, therefore, to construct a theory to account for the mysterious and almost infallible result of plague-infection caused by the sudden appearance of a dead rat however promptly removed; and also to account for its apparently being the circumstance of the rat being dead which caused the infection. And so the conclusion grew upon one (which now so well accords with the theory of Captain Liston and others) that the explanation might be that when rats running about with the plague upon them drop dead of exhaustion or heart-failure (as, of course, would continually occur with the human patient were he allowed to run about in his delirium instead of being kept recumbent) the dead and cold body of the rat, ceasing any longer to afford home and food to the parasites which have infested it, obliges the vermin on its body to migrate, it may be in considerable numbers, elsewhere; and considering the agility of the parasite, and the number of them set on the move at once by a common cause, it is not difficult to imagine the danger they may become to the human subject near at hand, as they convey the poisoned blood of the deserted rat into contact with the blood of the human subject, whom it is presumed they next feed upon. And when one remembers the nocturnal habits of the rat, and how much oftener than not it is the "mornings" that the dead rat is discovered, one can readily understand how that in slummy and uncivilized localities, where numbers of persons congregate in one place and sleep crowded together, and rats have their ready haunts amongst them, the risk of infection in the way described may be greatly multiplied. One can also see why, in the converse case, where people live in more civilized ways, and sleep probably on bedsteads, comparative immunity may be conferred from attack, even should a rat or two chance to die in the house. Infection, moreover, at any time, may doubtless be a matter largely conditioned by "the degree" of the infusion of the poison and by the state of health and vigour and resisting power of the constitution of the human subject; but these last are doctors' matters, not for me to decide.

One more theory I would venture to put forward. Although with the infection of man from rat, the death of the rat is generally necessary to cause the migration of the flea (or whatever the death-carrying parasites may be) to the human subject, the same need not occur in the case of rats with rats. For in the latter case, the rats freely mixing with their own kind there is nothing to prevent the vermin on their bodies transferring themselves from the fur of the one to the fur of the other as they rub or sit together, and thus healthy rats may readily become innoculated with plague from plague-stricken rats while both are living. A natural corollary from this theory would seem to be that it is able to explain one probable means of the spread of the plague from seaport to seaport—for, of course, it is matter of common observation how the plague has seemed to bound from port to port—if not from China to Bombay, at least from some port or other to ports such as Karachi, Alexandria, Lisbon, and Glasgow. When ships are lying moored to wharves, there is apt to be plentiful intercourse between rats on board the ships and the rats on shore; and it may take place, too, in the transhipment of cargo through landing boats.

In short, it would appear to be more than probable from the data before us, that fleas, or other parasites, or both, may be a ready means of innoculation of plague between rats and men and between rats and rats; and perhaps also between men and rats and men and men. I have for some time so far accepted the above as a working theory myself that I have been reluctant to let servants remove dead rats till I have first had their fur treated with phenyle or some other insecticide poured over them, with the express purpose of averting risk of any remaining parasites transferring themselves to the persons of those removing the dead animal.

The present theory, of course, leaves the mystery of the origin of plague where it was; it only seeks to explain one apparently common cause of its "transmission." The further theory put forward by Captain Liston (if I understand his paper aright) of the association of fleas with the spread of the plague in connection with clothing, is, of course, in no-wise exclusive of, or antagonistic to, the above. Both would appear likely to be collateral and analogous modes of transmission.

Perhaps certain others of your readers may come forward to offer the results of their own observations as bearing on this matter, and contribute further light on the same.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, April 6. J. HENRY LORD.

THE "Siam Free Press" says that during the recent troubles in Northern Siam all the Burmese in Bangkok were denied all right of "korapoing" (kowtowing) to the emerald Buddha in the Palace Wat in Bangkok, and the Burmese residents in Siam are greatly indignant against this insult cast upon them. His Highness the Sawbwa will ask the King not to deny this privilege to Burmese who have a particular right to this emerald Buddha.

NOTES FROM KHANDESH.

CHANGES IN THE ABKARI SYSTEM.

OUR Khandesh correspondent writes :—The great event of late has been the altering by Government of the Abkari system in the district. Formerly the manufacture and sale of country liquor were both in the hands of a contractor. From the 1st March, the contractor has been restricted to the manufacture of liquor, while the right of sale has been distributed in some cases by talukas and in others by single shops. Both Government officers and the public are watching to see how the new system will turn out. Government are interested as the Abkari revenue of this Province is nearly 5 lakhs per annum. The public also are interested, for it is the large drinking capacity of the public which produces the revenue. The present is, of course, an experimental year for the new system. It is hoped, however, that some benefit will accrue to the district from the taking up of liquor shops by local men. Some of the profits will thus remain in Khandesh instead of all going to swell the princely income of Messrs Dubash.

The staff of the District has been greatly changed lately. Mr. French, I.C.S., from Bhusaval has been sent to Ratnagiri and Mr. Campbell, I.C.S., from Satara has replaced him. Mr. Edie, Divisional Forest Officer, is transferred to Nasik, and no appointment has yet been made in his place. The new Abkari system has necessitated a Special Assistant Collector, and Mr. Sinclair has been appointed.

Dhulia cricket is expected to be decidedly strong next rains. Mr. Agashe, the Mamlatdar of Nandurbar, has gone to Nagar as Acting Deputy Collector. There are also rumours of changes in the Police, and Mr. Simcox, I.C.S., goes on long leave in May.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

A LONG DAY'S SHOOTING.

Arrangements were made to move the Viceroy's shooting on Friday and only "khabar" coming in on Saturday morning that two tigers had killed during the night in the hills near the camp, it was decided to send all the baggage, etc., on and beat for these two tigers en route to the next camp. The Viceroy and party started out about 11 a.m. One of the tigers had killed in the same place as where the beat took place on Friday, and the other higher up the hill and further westward. It was decided to beat for the latter first. After a long climb up the steep sides of a hill, the party arrived at a line of "chabutras" and "machans." These "chabutras" apparently always exist and are utilized for big shoots. They are built on the top of rocks and hold four or five persons easily. The nullahs are beaten up to them. It was nearly the end of the beat when a tiger was observed coming up on the right of the Viceroy, but was frightened back by one of the stops in a tree and crossed the Viceroy's front in thick jungle. On trying to break out on the left, it was confronted by Colonel Baring, who fired and hit the tiger in the neck. The tiger broke back into thick jungle and rocks and in spite of diligent search and bringing up the elephants the shikaris failed to find him. The probability was that he took refuge in one of the caves which are numerous among the rocks. During lunch the beaters were sent round for the second beat, about one mile distant. Here the Viceroy and party were posted in the same places as on Friday. The beat proved a blank, which perhaps is not to be wondered at, considering the noise from the first beat. The Maharaja displayed the greatest keenness and accompanied the Viceroy on each beat. The Bagbel Rajput is very casual and easy-going, and though the beats were well organised, they occupied much time, and it was nearly 6 p.m. before the second beat was finished. The Viceroy and party had fifteen miles to go to the next camp. The road lay over a neck across the hills with a very steep ascent and descent. The Viceroy and party rode to the foot of the hills on the far side where a victoria was waiting for the Viceroy and ponies for the party. The dak arrangements of the durbar are deserving of the highest recommendation. This victoria and 'ekas' had to be transported over the hills by means of coolies while the State Public Works Department has converted a mere jungle track into an excellent road. The Viceroy drove the last ten miles into camp by moonlight, the road on either side being lined by State retainers. The camp was not reached till 8 p.m. The camp is pitched on the banks of the river Sone and looks very picturesque in the moonlight. Mr. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, 2nd Assistant, left the last camp for Indore.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, Captain C. F. Osborne, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool, which port she left on 12th March. She brought drafts of the Black Watch, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, and details consisting of 41 officers, 11 ladies, 1 child, 252 non-commissioned officers and men; 111 women, and 138 children. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The drafts were railed to Deolali, in one special troop train, and the details and families were attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to their destinations. The following are the names of the officers :—

Major R M de Berry
Lieut-Col and Mrs H J Barratt and child
Lieut and Mrs Bulleet
Lieut G S Clarke
2nd Lieut J A H Britton
2nd Lieut L Cotherill
2nd Lieut G A T Cox
Capt J E C Darley
2nd Lieut W A S De Gale
Lieut and Mrs H R Dutton
Capt G D H Ewart
2nd Lieut J L Eyre
Mrs A A Brinckman
2nd Lieut A S Fitzgerald
2nd Lieut A G Frore
2nd Lieut W M Hore
2nd Lieut C A M Hawker
2nd Lieut E F S Henderson
Capt J G H Hamilton, D S O
Lieut C T M Hore
Capt M G James
2nd Lieut J S Jones
Capt and Mrs H W Kelsall
Capt and Mrs E B Knox
Lieut Langton
Capt and Mrs W D B Lloyd
2nd Lieut H Lloyd
2nd Lieut W G Morrier
Lieut and Quarter Mr and Mrs J Morrell and 3 daughters
2nd Lieut T Misbet
2nd Lieut A H G Pepper
Lieut W C Stevenson
2nd Lieut H B St John
2nd Lieut J H L Thompson
2nd Lieut W Tuite
2nd Lieut H B Vernon
2nd Lieut R F H Wallace
2nd Lieut C M T Western
Capt F A White, D S O
Lieut R M Wilford
Capt B F Wingate
2nd Lieut E S Worthington

THE AMIR'S SUMPTUARY REGULATIONS.

HABIBULLAH AS A DRESS REFORMER.

According to reports from Kabul the Amir has been busy of late with drawing up a code of regulations for the dress of the people of the capital which was to come into force on the Naoroz just passed, in surpersession of previous orders on the subject, which, it appears, dates from the time of Shere Ali, the late Amir not having concerned himself greatly with such matters. The new regulations, it is said, enjoin that all Mahomedans should wear trousers leaving at least the ankle of the foot bare. Men of the upper classes are enjoined to be simple in dress, eschewing braid and gold lace, and the shoes are also to be plain without any gold embroidery. Mahomedan women are ordered to wear khaki coloured burkhas; and are recommended to abstain from frequenting the gardens and even the cemeteries. Hindu women will wear red or yellow burkhas, and Hindu men yellow turbans, with a cord round the waist as a further mark of distinction. As far as the Mahomedan element goes, the Amir's sumptuary regulations in their enforcement of severer simplicity and greater strictness towards women, clearly betray the influence of the priesthood which has risen so high during the present reign and seems to be still rising.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. J. Kendall, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the following details :—One officer and 14 men, 33rd Battery R. A.; one officer, 43 men, and one woman, Suffolk Regiment; one officer and 22 men, West York Regt; one officer and 20 men, R. M. Fusiliers; one man, R. G. A.; 38 men, 69th Co. R.G. A.; 16 men, 73rd Co. R.G.A.; 3 men and one woman, 43rd Co., R. G. A.; 25 men, 8th Battery, R. G. A.; 10 men, 47th Battery R. A.; 26 men; 2 women, and 2 children, Cheshire Regiment, 2 warrant officers and one woman, Ordnance Department; and two private followers. The following are the names of the officers :—Major Ward, West Yorks; Lieutenant Conway, R. M. Fusiliers; Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, 2nd-Lieutenant West, R. G. A., and 4 children, Suffolks; Captain and Mrs. I. L. Jesse, A. S. Corps.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRE.

A meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was recently held at the Municipal Hall, Bombay, when there were present :—Mr. James Macdonald (in the chair), Major J. Lloyd Jones, Mr. S. D. Knote, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Hony. Treasurer; and Mr. George Lund, Hon. Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting having been signed, it was resolved unanimously that Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, a life member of the Centre, be elected a member of the Committee. The Hony. Secretary announced that, at the presentation at the Town Hall by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 150 certificates were awarded to those who had passed First and Re-Examinations in "First Aid." Votes of thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for the use of plants, and to the Deputy Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Co., of flags for the decoration of the hall were unanimously accorded. The Secretary announced that the Karachi Branch of the Y.W.C.A. were organising a Home Nursing Class; and that of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji's Home Nursing Class ten had presented themselves for examination and all had passed. Dr. Dadachanji has now under instruction other classes in "Home Nursing and Hygiene." It was resolved that the title of the Centre be altered the "Bombay Presidency Centre," St. John Ambulance Association; that Lieutenant-General Sir R. G. Low, G.C.B., be President; and that the following gentlemen be Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Surgeon-General W. M'Conoghy, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Sir Balchandra Krishna. Having transacted other business the Committee adjourned.

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes :—On February 26 it was intimated in this column that Lord Curzon was desirous of having his term of office as Viceroy extended, and it is understood the matter is still under consideration. It is improbable that any extension which might be granted would exceed two years from next January, and it is more likely that it would not be for more than one year. This latter concession would cover the period of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, and is one that might very properly be made in recognition of Lord Curzon's excellent work. I believe he would be quite ready to enter upon another five years' term, if it were possible for him to take leave to England first. The law on this point, however, is inexorable and no Viceroy can quit India during his term of office, a provision the soundness of which does not seem open to question, and one that it is most unlikely would be abrogated by Parliament.

A BIG ROBBERY IN COLOMBO.

LOSS OF Rs. 1,50,000.

A. R. A. R. S. MUTTIAH, one of the wealthiest of Chetties in Colombo, has been robbed to the value of Rs. 150,000 in cash, promissory notes, hoondies (Chetties' Bill of Exchange) etc. Circumstances would seem, says a Ceylon paper, to point to a Singhalese boy, named James, as implicated in the theft. He was an employe in the firm for some years past. Some time back he brought a box and kept it in Muttiah's house (where also was his office) in Sea Street. His employers evidently did not relish the innovation, for James was asked why he wanted the box. He replied that he had brought it to keep his clothes in, and nothing more was said. On Sunday last, the 29th ultimo, Muttiah and the other principals of the Firm were engaged in the exciting pastime of opening oysters, and while they were deeply immersed in this operation, James informed the petty cash keeper that he wanted some money for hackery hire to take him to his house, situated about twelve miles from Colombo, on the Kandy road. Like all petty cash keepers, Cent per Cent demurred at this extravagance, but evidently wishing to betake himself to the oyster opening gang, he gave James the money just to get rid of him. As soon as the man's back was turned it is evident that James seized the golden opportunity offered him and without loss of time put the Chetty's box containing valuables into his own wooden box, walked out with an air of "sang froid," got into a ricksha—not a hackery—and rode away with his valuable booty. All the above is surmise, as the box of valuables was missed after Jame's departure and James has not returned up to date. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Police.

MEMORIALS TO SIR WILLIAM HUNTER.

THE honorary secretaries of the Hunter Memorial Fund, Sir O. T. Burne and Mr. F. H. Skrine, have issued their report and balance sheet. The delay in closing the accounts has arisen from the difficulty experienced in tracing a small subscription from India, which was not received by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., bankers of the fund. The accounts show receipts amounting to £367 2s., expenditure £339, 17s., and a credit balance of £27, 5s. It is proposed to divide this balance, after defraying the cost of printing the report and balance sheet, postage, &c., between the London Hospital and the pension fund of the London Association of Correctors of the Press. The painted glass window for Cumnor Church was entrusted to Mr. C. E. Kempe, at the advice of the late Mr. Matthew Horan, who undertook this branch of the committee's duties, and devoted much time and though to the task. The window was inaugurated on Oct. 23, 1901 by the late Lord Dufferin and Ava, in the presence of a large concourse of Sir William Hunter's friends. On the same day Lord Dufferin unveiled a second memorial in the Indian Institute, Oxford, of which Sir William Hunter was curator. This was a replica of a bronze bust executed by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A. for Lady Hunter. A second replica has been forwarded to Sir Walter Lawrence, private secretary to the Viceroy of India, by whom its receipt has been duly acknowledged. This bust has been placed in Government House, Calcutta, pending the completion of the Victoria Memorial Hall which it will eventually adorn. A third replica has been presented to Lady Hunter and is in the possession of her eldest son, Capt. W. Hunter, of the Oxfordshire Light Inf. It may be mentioned that the window cost altogether £165 1 s. and the replicas: £164, 20.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

REFERRING to suggestions put forward in certain quarters in England in favour of a partition of Persia into Russian and British spheres of influence, the "Novoe Vremya" declares it would be too ingenuous to suppose that Russia would consent to give up to England the south and south-east of Persia in order to preserve for herself the right of disposing of the northern part of that kingdom. Moreover, says the journal, it must not be forgotten, when speaking of Persia, that this is an independent State, which Russia by no means desires to absorb. The "Novoe Vremya" continues :—

We have not been obliged, in order to strengthen our influence in the Shah's realms, to have recourse to such tactics as have been employed by Great Britain who in 1856 compelled Persia to submit to all her demands by occupying Bendir, Bushire and the Karun Valley.

Now times have changed; Persia need no longer fear that the British fleet will make a descent upon the Persian Gulf. Persia's political independence has been strengthened thanks to Russia's friendship and support. We are in no way preparing to make an attempt on this independence by means of a delimitation of spheres of influence and we will not be forced into this step by any inflated utterances of British politicians, threatening the adoption of special measures, in the event of our not being conciliatory.

THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article in this morning's issue of your paper on the dangers and horrors of the Queen's Road is hardly sufficiently strong when it deals with the hideous sight of and horrible smell from the burning ground. The horrible smell of burning human flesh is well marked in the Marine Lines (or Marine Street as the road is now called) when the wind blows in from the north. If the Hindu community will not do anything in the matter a strong Government may find sufficient authority in the Epidemic Diseases Act to deal with this loathsome and constant nuisance.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

April 6.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

THE last of the Rugby Union International matches will be played at Richmond next Saturday. If Scotland then beat England—and the probabilities are that they will,—the winners will have three victories to their credit and the losers three defeats. Wales, of course, will take second place, unless by chance all calculations are upset. The England side, however, does not appear to have an outside chance of beating the side that has defeated both Wales and Ireland, and thus the season is ending in a very different fashion from its beginning. The first England fifteen carried with them to Swansea a flower of fair promise, but its beauty suffered grievously on the first afternoon of its exposure, and of reviving it there is now little hope. Mr. C. F. Bryne, the one time England captain, has recently expressed some interesting opinions on the causes of England's failures. He regrets as much as anybody the failure of last season's encouraging promise, when English Rugby football fortunes really seemed to be moving upward, and he suggests that the root of the trouble is the absence of men who can play a "dashing" game. The trial game at Leeds afforded some illustrations of how prone English forwards are "to get down in the scrum, push and heel out, instead of occasionally varying their method of play by breaking up the scrum and rushing off with the ball." Concerning the forwards at Leeds Mr. Bryne says that "to push and heel out appeared to thoroughly satisfy them." He might have said precisely the same about the forwards who represented England at Swansea and at Dublin, and there were some who witnessed those games who sighed for the presence of a man in the team who, like Mr. Bryne when he was the English captain, would have roused the forwards from their stupor by some very directly spoken advice. Oughtred's remonstrances were not effectual, and if the Durham half should drop out of the team for the Scotland match, as it is suggested he may do, the Committee will have an opportunity to appoint as his successor in the captaincy one who is a sterner disciplinarian. All the same, nobody wants to see Oughtred retire, for there is no other who can play the half-back game to equal him, and it must be remembered that he had done good service for England under very discouraging circumstances. If Oughtred does not play at Richmond there is a thought that Butcher, of Bristol and Streatham, may be chosen to fill the vacancy. Butcher played promisingly at Leeds, and, while he is not up to Oughtred's level, he has a sturdier physique than Hulme, the younger of the two clever Cheshire half-backs.

The triumph of Wales at Cardiff was achieved before by far the biggest Rugby Union football crowd of the season. Of course the complete mastery of Wales gave unmeasured delight. Ireland were beaten in all departments. In comparison with the Welsh pack the Irish forwards were poor. Far from being equal to the best of recent years, they were much below the average of many seasons past. They were never able, except spasmodically, to play the fierce rushing and fast following up game which has brought their predecessors so near to victory in matches against Wales. Ireland, all the same, opened grandly, and if a single Welsh back collapsed, Ireland undoubtedly would have scored, but once the Welshmen got into their stride they smothered their opponents everywhere. Gwyn Nicholls played magnificently, and Morgan and Llewellyn proved their worth by scoring five tries. The Welsh halves were much too clever for the Irish pair. Doran was best of the visiting backs, Bradshaw the weakest, and Reid was erratic. Fulton, who was severely tried, came out of the ordeal in brilliant fashion. Magee and Corley were good, but they had few chances. The ground was heavy going, and the Irishmen claim that it told against them severely. After the match they themselves admitted that they were beaten hopelessly in all departments—an admission of the obvious, but one that is rarely obtained from an Irish side. The Irish captain expressed a chivalrous appreciation for the victors. He spoke of the Welsh team as immeasurably superior to the Scottish fifteen which beat Ireland, and he expressed warm admiration for the brilliant passing of the Welsh backs on very slippery ground. The Welsh forwards adapted themselves to the conditions in great style. They must have been trained to the hour, and there was a determination about their methods which commanded admiration from critics who are not usually enthusiastic about the present type of Welsh forwards.

The trouble of the rain interfered seriously with some of Saturday's football matches. The Manchester United team went all the way to Birmingham to find rain pouring down as it seldom pours even in Manchester, and their match with Small Heath had to be abandoned. Bury had a precisely similar experience at West Bromwich, and because that match was not played there remains uncertainty as to the Albion's position at the head of the League table. At Wolverhampton a game was started between the Wanderers and Liverpool, and there was play for an hour. Liverpool twice scored. The referee was vigorously hooted for sanctioning the second goal, but the spectators were heartily in agreement with him when he decided, for weather reasons, to stop the game, because the stoppage gives Wolverhampton a chance of faring better than they were likely to do, being two goals down, on Saturday. Aston Villa have not given up all hopes of League honours, and upon their chance of winning the Association Cup the average Birmingham man now says he "will bet his boots." They achieved no great distinction in beating the Wanderers at Bolton by a single goal. The Villa have not lost a match in Lancashire this season, but they were very near not winning at Bolton. It was only in the first rush after the interval, when the Wanderers were short-handed, that the Villa managed to break through the home defence. Hanson, the Bolton centre half, broke his leg in a collision during the first half, and afterwards, of course, Bolton played the one-back game. Sunderland beat Everton rather easily on the slippery turf at Liverpool, scoring a goal before interval and two afterwards during a wind-driven downpour which gave the home players a great handicap. Derby County had another visit from Stoke, and repeated their Cup-tie performance of a week earlier by winning with two goals to the good. Warrington scored the first goal in a burst from the kick off, and Boag got the second before half-time. Both Sheffield teams played drawn games in which there was no score, the Wednesday, who are so well in the running for League honours, against Blackburn Rovers at Owlerton, while the United went to Newcastle. Grimsby's poor effort at Middlesbrough, where they were beaten by two goals, the second of which screwed into the net out of the goalkeeper's hands, seems to suggest that that team will accompany Bolton Wanderers next season into the comparative obscurity of the second division of the League.

It is curious how very soon the public learn to be critics, and just ones. Judging from the betting—3 to 1, offered freely, on the Light Blues—public opinion has at this moment conclusively settled that Oxford are to be defeated for a second time in succession on April 1. It must be admitted, moreover, that public opinion has been right in this matter more often than not. Until a week or ten days ago nothing but 'evens' could be obtained, but since the crews reached the tideway public opinion has veered round in favour of Cambridge, and rightly so. Oxford are slightly better together than their rivals just yet, but that is their only advantage. In experience, watermanship, reach, swing, length, recovery and especially strength, Cambridge have the best of it. In physique, too, there is disparity between the crews. Individually, the Cantabs are the finer men; while collectively, they are much more uniformly powerful. Oxford rely upon their speed this year, and will try to emulate L. R. West's crew of 1881 by jumping off with the lead, and retaining it right through. This is a capital idea in theory, but practically it all depends whether Cambridge will allow them to take the lead. It gives confidence to every crew to have a lead, but the Cambridge eight of this year is sufficiently veteran to retain

steadiness with or without a few feet of prominence in the first few minutes. There is also another side of this question to be looked at. Where a crew has squeezed an early lead, and finds itself losing ground subsequently—either through a rival spurt or the vagaries of the course—there arises a greater temptation in wildness than if the said crew had never led. The point therefore, is, a fortiori, no really first-class crew needs the earliery effort of forcing a lead to secure its members against nervousness and the like. It may be a bold assertion at this stage, but we firmly believe that the Cambridge crew is faster by many lengths that Oxford, not only over the whole course, but every part of it. One have no patience with certain critics who—either to increase interest in the race, or to pander to both sides—affect to believe in the near equality of this year's crews. Those of us who have watched the work of the rival crews "ab initio," and especially during the last few days, cannot come to any other conclusion than that the Light Blues are much the smarter combination in every way. The Oxford crew is undoubtedly faster and better than that of last year, but they have the misfortune to be pitted against one of the very finest Cambridge eights ever sent out. Time tests on the tideway are always deceptive, nor have we ever relied upon them in weighing up the merits of the crews. It is to the refinement of polish in the individual oarsmen and the skill with which the crews are combined that one must look for data to work upon. On present form the race should be a well-contested one for about a mile and a half, or perhaps more, if the station favours Oxford. In any case, Cambridge should have little difficulty in repeating their 1902 victory. They should outstay and outrow Oxford once again. From the sentimental point of view, it is to be hoped Cambridge will not use Mr. Spencer Gollan's short boat this year. A race in equal boats is the ideal, and both Messrs. Sims's ordinary boats are built on almost similar lines. For instance, should Cambridge win in the short boat, as Oxford did in 1901, the same grievance may be urged; Cambridge won because some scientific boat-builder devised a boat which gave them the advantage. May one suggest that the crews should use boats as nearly as possible alike, if the true object of the Oxford and cambridge race is to be observed. It is felt in University circles proper, moreover, that all such experiments should take place on the Isis and Cam, or, in the annual trial eight races, at least. Anyway, it is the universal opinion that no technical acvantage should be sought in this annual "Battle of the Blues." Otherwise, we agree with most experts that the Australian designed boat is quite the best shortened craft ever yet seen on the Thames. It may cause a revolution in English boat building for the future.

The remarkable play seen in the championship match at the National Sporting Club has imparted to the contest an interest that was lacking in the earlier part of the week. At the adjournment on Wednesday afternoon Stevenson led by no fewer than 1,174 points, and in the opinion of most people his ultimate victory was then practically assured. Up to that point Dawson had failed in a most signal and unaccountable manner to show anything like his true form. His want of success was, doubtless, in part due to the exceptional "tightness" of the pockets of the table erected by Messrs. Riley of Accrington, in accordance with conditions laid down by the Billiard Association. The difficulties thus created did not affect Stevenson to quite the same extent, for his game is not of so robust a type as that adopted by his rival. But, even when allowance was made for this, the fact remained that Dawson had not done himself justice. His partisans were sorely vexed by the way in which the champion outplayed him session after session. The situation had become desperate. Phlegmatic though he is, Dawson must have felt somewhat dispirited. On Wednesday night, however, the tide turned in his favour. For the first time since Monday afternoon he then scored more points than Stevenson, the balance being 344 to his advantage. But even so, he was 830 behind when the game was resumed on Thursday afternoon. Once again, however, he asserted himself, for when a halt was called at a quarter to six, he had scored 1,068 against Stevenson's 531, his average per innings being 50. Last night, therefore, the champion began with a majority of 293. The assembled company witnessed during the earlier half of the "sitting" an intensely exciting struggle. Dawson passed his opponent at 5,019, and presently held a lead of 195. After that, however, Stevenson played in brilliant style, and at the adjournment was 366 points in front.

It is curious how distinctly certain golfers seem to be players of one course only. This is not said with reference to those who prefer to stay at home and to visit no other golf links than one, but of those who play so much better on one in particular of the courses on which they play fairly often that it may be said they are in that sense one course players. To be sure, it is only natural that a man should play better on a course he knows than on one he does not know. There is nothing surprising in that. Much more surprising is the fact that a man now and again plays so extraordinarily well on a course the first time of visiting it. We explain it, or try to, by the suggestion that he plays with all the courage of a blissful ignorance of the dangers. Also he plays with much attention; perhaps he keeps his eye more closely on ball; and may not the singular fact have this interesting and really rather illuminating suggestion, too—that in general we may be apt to pay a little too much heed to the undulations and difficulties of ground that is familiar to us? May not the lesson be that we should do wisely if we more often just looked at the hole, tried to pitch near it, and so played the shot, without bothering and distracting ourselves unduly about the lie of the ground? Doubtless in our putting we often lose ourselves in over-subtle calculations of fall and borrow, whereas if we had neglected these trifles, which we magnify under a too close inspection, and just banged at the hole, we might have done a deal better. Most of us have surprised ourselves at times by the unfailing accuracy with which we have holed putts late in the evening when it has become too dark to see tiny undulations. For continued successful playing on a strange course it hardly is to be regarded as a good omen to begin in this miraculously and too good fashion. On the second round, when the difficulties begin to be a little more apparent, one is apt to be rather bothered by taking a stroke here and there more than when we were in the blissful state of ignorance of our first effort; and this falling away from grace is likely to produce further back-sliding. Far better, by way of promise for a week's golf, is a moderate, or even a distinctly bad first round; and so fully is this realised by some golfers of the highly strung and nervously organised kind that they will purposely play rather slackly and badly on their first round to avert the evil omen of too prosperous a beginning. It is quite an old Greek style of superstition. There was one golfer, old enough to know better, who, rather than win the first hole of a match, will solemnly turn his back on the hole and putt right away from it. This is all part and parcel of the same feeling that it is ill to begin too well, and for the golfer himself who is afflicted with this vain imagining it may be better that he should do so than that he should win that first hole and have its weight round his neck like a millstone all the rest of the round. But it is not a way of addressing himself to the hole that tends distinctly to his popularity with his partner in a foursome, if the latter does not understand his idiosyncrasy. A partner once revenged himself by adopting exactly the same tactics on the green of the second while, declaring that he had a like objection to the winning of that hole as the other to the winning of the first. Then the man of vain superstition sought to prove that it was "absurd," illogical, unreasonable to object to winning the second hole; but to object to winning the first was, of course, quite logical, reasonable, &c. And by that time the opponents were not only two up, but had the match at their mercy in consequence of the disagreements between these partners. This is a very valuable homily on the vanity of superstition.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

THEFT AT THE ARSENAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Madadkhan Akbarali, Fazal Elahi Fakirkhan, and Alumkhan Imambux, all employed at the Bombay Arsenal, with the theft of 61 pieces of white bleached Dungree, valued at about Rs. 300, belonging to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Craige, pleader, defended the third accused.

Evidence showed that on Saturday at about 10-30 a. m. Mr. Jaferhussein Sadakali, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, went to the latter's office at the Arsenal Gate and found the rolls of cloth stored up there scattered all about the office. As he was making inquiries as to the cause of the disorder the police came to him with the first two accused. They showed Mr. Jaferhussein 18 pieces of the cloth which he identified as the property belonging to his master from the marks on the pieces. Mr. Jaferhussein then proceeded to take an inventory of the pieces stored at the office and missed over sixty of them. About 2-30 p. m. the same day the police took him and the accused to the house of one Abdoolkarim Ismail in the Chakla Street from where 33 more pieces were recovered. On statement made by the accused the police were enabled to recover 7 more pieces of the cloth yesterday morning. It appeared that the accused had managed to steal the property while on watch at night at the Arsenal Gate. On Thursday morning at 4 a.m. they wrapped up the cloth in gunny bags and carried it in the Arsenal bullock cart to the house of Abdulkarim Ismail in Chakla Street. On Friday morning about 7-30 a. m. they took two bundles of the cloth to the shop of Karsondas Shamjee, a cloth merchant in Bhendi Bazar. The first accused produced a sample piece and the price was settled at two annas a yard. However, Karsondas in putting further questions grew suspicious and informed the police who arrested the accused, and recovered 18 pieces from the two bundles.

The accused pleaded not guilty. They said that while the first accused was on watch at the Arsenal Gate on the night of the 1st instant he saw a servant of the complainant selling five pieces of the cloth to a doctor for one rupee. On questioning him the servant replied that it was the rejected cloth and he was authorized to dispose of it. The cloth that was approved of had been marked and stored inside. When he (first accused) was relieved on the 3rd instant his Naik asked him if he knew how it was that some pieces of cloth were missing while he was on duty? The same day he went to Bhendi Bazar in company of the second accused and saw that servant sitting in a Bunia's shop in company of Abdulkarim Ismail. He asked him why he had taken the cloth to the "Bunia's" to which he replied he had got a lot of similar pieces. He (first accused) with the intention of informing his "sahib" told him to bring them, upon which that servant left the shop but did not return. He then told the "Bunia" that he was going to inform the police. But the "Bunia" asked him to wait at his shop, sent a boy to call the police, and handed him and the second accused to them.

Further inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT A VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a meeting held last evening at the Novelty Theatre for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Mandvie Anglo-Vernacular School. The proceedings commenced with some of the boys going through a short dramatic piece entitled, "The GrammarLand," followed by another piece entitled, "The Indian Commerce." This was followed by a third piece entitled, "Degraded India," in which the follies of the present age, as contrasted with a past golden age, were ridiculed. Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, a warm supporter of the school, then read an account of the working of the school, which was established in January, 1892, and the first distribution of prizes took place in May 1894, when the number of boys on the roll was 237. The second distribution of prizes took place in February 1895, and the third took place under the Presidentship of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. On the last occasion Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Presidency Magistrate presided; and a Gujerati adaptation of the "Merchant of Venice" was put before the audience by the boys. The school is neither a Government nor municipal-aided institution, and no effort had up to this time been made to procure such aid. The majority of the boys who attend the school belonging to the commercial classes, special attention was paid to teaching them the native system of keeping accounts, and other subjects necessarily important to the son of a majority. Primary education in English is at present imparted to the boys in English, and, as occasion arises, the standards will be raised. The number of boys at present on the roll is about 100, and the yearly income derived from fees is about Rs. 900, the expenditure being about Rs. 800. The chief object of the institution is to spread education in the backward classes in the Mandvi locality.

After having distributed the prizes, the chairman referred to the chief points mentioned in the report, and expressed satisfaction with the working of the school.

The boys then went through a Gujerati adaptation of the "Merchant of Venice," and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Monday:—Pressure has given way slightly to briskly in North West India, Assam and Upper and Central Burma, but continues above normal over the whole of the country, the excess ranging from slight to moderate in Kathiawar and the West Coast to very large in Upper India and the United Provinces. A few very light thunder showers are reported, the heaviest being one-tenth of an inch at Hazaribagh and Gaya. Temperature has fallen very repidly in Behar and east of the United Provinces and the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in largest defect in those areas. The maximum temperature at Benares was 28 degrees and at Gaya 24 degrees below normal. Temperature is rising slowly in North West India, the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 degrees at Yamethin. Fine weather prevails generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country except at Lahore and Jacobabad where a brisk fall has taken place.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch.

Temperature is cooler than usual over nearly the the whole country, more especially in the extreme noth where the defect is considerable. The maximum ranged from 106° at Surat to 81° at Orsa and the minimum from 51° at Lahore to 82° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Saugor and Allahabad. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain in very light showers fell at Allahabad, Colombo and Cochin.

Weather is fine and clear with unusual low temperatures over the greater part of the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Recorder for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Kapla-nade	13	10	20
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	26	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khaubhat-wada	46	40	55
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	39	31	36
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	88	69	97
Parel, Sewri and Sion	29	26	41
Mahim and Worli	44	38	50
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	26
Total	231	262	377
Total plague deaths to date	253,561	114,527	
Same date last year	147	102	122

JINGO DEAD.

SUCCUMBS HEART-BROKEN IN MID-OCEAN.

An "Express" telegram dated New York, March 18, says: Jingo, the famous London elephant that all America was waiting to see, is dead.

The Georgic, which was bringing him to this side for Mr. Bostock, the "animal king," arrived to-day from Liverpool, and reported that Jingo died on the 12th inst., and was buried at sea.

Jingo's keeper, who accompanied him from the Royal Zoological Gardens, says that the elephant died of a broken heart and that he really never recovered from the wrench of leaving Suffa Gully, his female companion at the Zoo. He seemed sad and melancholy from the moment of leaving London and when once on board the Georgic he began to pine away.

The first bad sign was his refusal to eat any food. He ate a little of his hay and a few mangolds on the day of sailing from Liverpool, March 6, and on the 7th was induced with difficulty to eat a little bread and rice; but after this he refused all food of a solid nature, and could only be persuaded to eat biscuits soaked in whisky.

Everything was done for his comfort, and he was given doses of spirits in the hope of bringing him round, but to no purpose. He refused everything but the whiskied biscuits, and of these he only ate sparingly and when they were given to him by his own keeper.

TRUMPETED UNCEASINGLY.

Jingo occasionally showed fits of temper, and twice he thrust his trunk through the bars of the cage and struck his keeper, knocking him down. The animal trumpeted unceasingly, and his cries irritated the tiger and leopards, who were his fellow passengers. These growled and roared furiously. The tiger showed signs of nervous prostration. The din was terrific. It was feared at one time that Jingo would burst his prison-house, but it was soon evident that he was too weak to do that. The other animals, however, caused much uneasiness, and the crew had to remain on guard for three days.

Jingo consumed a gallon of whisky a day, but the stimulant failed to have any effect. He appeared to suffer from severe nausea.

His condition towards the end was most pitiable, and excited the sympathy of all on board, as he seemed so absolutely disheartened and docile. The sea was not particularly rough, and his quarters were as light and airy as possible, but from March 8 on until his death he sank rapidly and visibly became thinner and thinner.

On Thursday, the 12th, he became so weak that he could not stand up, and sank to his knees in the cage. A derrick was immediately rigged up, and wide leather bands put under his stomach, by which he was supported. All this, however, could not avail the poor beast, and early in the afternoon of Thursday he died.

BURIED AT SEA.

It was decided to bury him at once, and he was lifted out of his cage by the derrick that had supported him, and dropped over the side. No weights were attached to his body, as it was supposed that he would sink without them.

The animal, however, only sank a few feet under the surface of the water.

The Georgic, which had been slowed down for the purpose of putting Jingo overboard, presently proceeded on her way, and all on board were mournful at the untimely fate of the much-admired animal.

Mr. Bostock, the owner of Jingo, is greatly distressed at his loss as he had made plans for the exhibition of the animal in America.

He says that Jingo doubtless died from being heartbroken, and he does not consider that the elephant was in the best of condition when he left London. He was very thin and nervous. He attributes the latter condition to Jingo's not sleeping lying down, but he had hoped, to correct this when he got him to America.

The loss is a very great one to Mr. Bostock, for, although Jingo was insured in the sum of £5,600, his owner considered the animal to be worth fully £20,000. He had an offer for him only yesterday approaching this amount.

One report from New York states that when Jingo's body touched the water it was immediately devoured by sparks, but this is believed to be a figment of the American journalist's imagination.

If the body floats on the water it may prove a menace to navigation, for it would be a serious matter if it became entangled in a liner's propellers.

JINGO'S PRICE, £200.

The news of Jingo's death came as a great surprise to the Council of the Zoological Society. No one was more astonished than Mr. de Winton, the superintendent of the society's gardens, at Regent's Park.

That gentleman expressed the opinion that Jingo was in perfect health when he left the gardens, but his temper had become temporarily uncertain, and it was realised that had he broken out in the gardens and caused injury to visitors, the Society would have been held responsible.

"There was nothing for it but to get rid of him," added an official of the Society; "and so, when Mr. Bostock offered £200 for Jingo we closed with the offer."

The story of Jingo's departure from the Zoo after his twenty-one years' residence there will still be fresh in the minds of our readers.

The gardens were packed with his admirers, many of whom had cameras, during the few days preceding his departure for Camden Town goods station.

The details of his huge travelling cage, weighing in itself something like two tons, the slow journey on a railway lorry through the streets, the special train to Liverpool, the arrival at the docks side, when he was swung on board the Georgic with a yard of trunk protruding from an aperture in the cage, and his £5:0 travelling bill for the journey to New York—all these circumstances cast an odd flavour of romance over the departure from Regent's Park of one of the most popular animals the Zoo ever contained.

HEAVY INSURANCE.

The public had some idea of the value which Mr. Bostock placed on Jingo when it became known that the pet had been insured for £5,000 for the railway journey to Liverpool. The insurance for the voyage to New York was about double that sum.

The officials at Regent's Park still wonder that Jingo left his old home so quietly, and it was stated yesterday that the gate receipts were about £1,000 a day during the week that Jingo's predecessor, Jumbo, was being laboriously persuaded to leave the gardens for a similar journey.

Jingo's place in the Zoo is about to be filled by an Indian elephant, a present from the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares, who is an honorary member of the Zoological Society.

The new elephant who is on his way to Calcutta to embark for England is about ten years old and has been used to carrying a howdah so that the hundreds of children who loved to ride on Jingo, and were prevented from doing so last summer, will once more be happy.

HUMAN SACRIFICE IN THE HIMALAYAN VALLEYS.

With reference to an extraordinary story in the "Punjab Mission News" regarding the offering of a human sacrifice in the Kulu Valley, and which has been explained as an athletic performance, a correspondent writes to the "Englishman:—" There can be no doubt that human sacrifices are still secretly offered in some of the Himalayan Valleys, remote from civilisation. Some ten or twelve years ago while out on a shooting expedition in Tehri Garhwal in a secluded village not very far from Cowdia, I found very clear evidence that a man had been put to death for some religious purpose just a few days before I arrived. The people in the village were in a very excited state of mind. They had given up all work and spent hours dancing and jumping in a state of frenzy. My shikari and coolies implored me to leave the spot at once and were even willing to do a night march. Of course, my curiosity was excited and I determined to stay till I had discovered the cause of the excitement. I had the greatest difficulty in inducing the coolies to stay, but the promise of bakshish and a goat had at length the effect of calming their fears. At first there was no getting any information out of the village people and my men stubbornly refused to speak. However, some scraps of conversation overheard put me at last on the track and finally by pretending to know more than I did I got at the whole truth. It appeared that a few days before my arrival the villagers had seized hold of a man, apparently a stranger, and set him to slide down a rope which was stretched diagonally across a gorge. Of course, he fell off and was smashed to pieces before he got half way. The whole thing was a religious ceremony and it was undoubtedly intended that the man should fall off and be killed. I also learnt that, though nothing could please Kali more than a human life offered up in this way, the general rule was to balance a goat on the rope once a year. From the way the subject was discussed I came to the conclusion that the practice was prevalent throughout Garhwal and Nepal. In the latter country, indeed, human sacrifices take place at one centre or another every year and, from what I could gather, there the victim is not given a chance of keeping his balance on a rope, but has his throat cut on an altar.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

POISONER'S DOOM.

KLOSOWSKI COLLAPSES UNDER THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A STRANGE SCENE.

Weeping for himself with far more sincerity than he ever wept for his victims, the man who reduced slow poisoning to a science bade farewell to the world at the Old Bailey on March 19.

He was no longer "George Chapman," a London publican claiming American citizenship, but Severino Klosowei, a Polish hairdresser—which fact, as the Judge told him, was the only satisfactory feature about the wretched case. And as Severino Klosowski, the Pole, he will be hanged at Wandsworth Prison.

Condemnation brought a great change in this remarkable murderer. In the shadow of the gallows he lost his reserve and wept silently, hopelessly, as a man weeps who is possessed by utter despair—not sudden despair, but the gradual sinking of moral and physical strength of a man who feels sorry for himself and is afraid.

Far more absorbing than any advocate's address was this spectacle of slow, persistent collapse, as the Solicitor-General prepared the path to the scaffold and the judge directed the way.

From upright impassiveness, which he resolutely assumed upon beginning this last day in public, Klosowski bent in his chair inch by inch, so that at last his head was below the top of the dock; his body shook with a peculiar tremor, and his black brows were contracted in a nervous frown as though trying to suppress a great emotion. He had no appetite for luncheon, and as the afternoon waned he grew more limp and lachrymose. The climax came when he sank half fainting on the top step of the dock upon returning at twenty minutes past five o'clock to hear that he was to be hanged.

None of the dramatic properties were lacking. On a bright spring morning, with a welcome light streaming through the dusty windows from the site of vanished Newgate the Old Bailey presents a fairly cheerful appearance. But at dusk, with dim gas lamps emphasising every grim detail, even to a wrinkle in the black cap and the tear on the prisoner's cheek, it is a picture, once seen, never to be forgotten.

LAST SCENE—BUT ONE.

Such was the Old Bailey as Severino Klosowski saw it last night. It was crowded with silent, expectant humanity. Through the afternoon fresh spectators were constantly arriving squeezing into the narrow passages when all seats were full. A fringe of morbidly curious listeners—unwilling to lose the prisoner's slightest gesture—hung over the gallery above the dock. The alleyway behind counsel's table was choked with young barristers intently studying the Solicitor-General. A line of aldermen, with sheriffs under-sheriffs, a chaplain, and a coroner, stretched across the court at the judge's right.

Seldom has the Old Bailey been so solidly packed with men and women. They stood for hours on one side of the dock, taking turns in climbing on a bench for mental snapshots of Klesowski and usually mistaking the principal warder for the prisoner. And the atmosphere was stifling, because a juryman had complained of a draught.

To these people the prisoner, absorbed in his own future paid not the slightest heed. Long before the jury retired he was assured of his fate. In summing up the judge indicated that he would be hanged. When brought forward to be officially informed of this fact he collapsed, and until a warder raised him up sobbed bitterly with his head against the panelling of the dock.

The jury had digested the case in fifteen minutes. As Klosowski caught the front of the dock for support the little foreman was solemnly responding "Guilty" to the clerk of Arraigns. Clutching the railing a little tighter, Klosowski started as him vacantly.

Another man was inquiring if the prisoner could show any cause why sentence of death should not be passed, to him Klosowski shifted his gaze. His lips moved, and but there was no sound. Huddled together as the warders held him erect, he seemed smaller, more shrunken. His face was grey and ten years older.

Then he noticed the black cap—but merely as an addition to a scene already familiar. The scarlet gowned figure was speaking, but the face of the prisoner gave no sign of understanding:—

FOREIGNERS—NOT ENGLISHMAN.

"Severino Klosowski, I will not call you by the English name, which you have assumed. The one satisfactory feature in this case is that I am able to address you as a foreigner, and not as an English man. The jury have come to the only conclusion possible, which, I am sure, is also the conclusion of every person who has heard this case.

"It is not necessary for me to go through the harrowing details or to refer again to the frightful cruelty of which you have been guilty in the slow murder of these women. I have only to pass upon you the sentence of death. . . . . and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul!"

"Amen," added the chaplain beside him.

Klosowski had ceased weeping. He looked ghastly in the flickering light as one warder turned him around and another started him towards the stairs. His feet were too heavy for him to lift.

So the warders half slid him over the wooden floor worn smooth by the feet of the criminals who had passed before him, and Severino Klosowski disappeared down the narrow stairway, with three clear Sundays and a few extra hours of life before him.

His only defence, made after the Crown wound up its case with two minor witnesses, was a speech, two hours and a half long, delivered by Mr. Elliott, his principal counsel.

PRACTICALLY NO DEFENCE.

It was an honest, conscientious speech, but even Klosowski realised its hopelessness. He shifted his chair, so as to face the nearest window and watched the travels of an iron bucket suspended from a rope which travelled backwards and forwards from a crane in the yard beyond.

Beginning with the Borgias, and working down to the Crown public-house, Mr. Elliott argued that the prisoner was not forced to resort to the destruction of these women. He was not married to them, therefore it would have been easy for him to have cast them off. There was no motive offered, for poisoning them. Witness Klosowski's devotion to them.

Klosowski sniffed and unfolded a fresh pocket handkerchief.

Sir Edward Carson spent a grave, passionless hour calmly pulling the defence, such as it was, to pieces and Klosowski frequently paid the tribute of tears as the shadow of death came nearer and nearer.

"It is not the first time in the history of our law," said the Solicitor-General, touching the question of motive, "that unbridled lust has led people to perpetrate such crimes."

WITNESSES CRITICISED.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Grantham had a few things to say about the medical evidence as well as about Klosowski. It was a remarkable thing, in his estimation, that a man occupying no better position in life than that of a hairdresser and publican should be able to defy the doctors as he had done for years.

"The prisoner boasted said the judge, "that he could 'give her that' (snapping his fingers) without fifty doctors ever finding it out,"—and he came very near being right."

To the four specialists who examined Bessie Taylor and suggested four different diseases Mr. Justice Grantham paid some caustic attention. It was unfortunate, too, that Dr. Grapel had not secured some of the medicines administered to Maud Marsh (surreptitiously if need be) for analysis. The murderer might not have had time to destroy his remaining stock of antimony, as so evidently was done.

It was also a matter of criticism that Maud Marsh's complaint was diagnosed at Guy's Hospital as bowel trouble, for the prisoner was able to throw that statement in the teeth of the doctors who subsequently examined her.

Upon being discharged the jury were exempted from service for ten years.

Klosowski remained in the cells below the court while the necessary documents were being signed. He was then passed by Colonel Isaacson, governor of the Brixton Remand Prison, to Major Knox, governor of Wandsworth Prison, and two warders placed him in a cab for conveyance to that institution. An immense crowd filled the street in front of the prison doors, and there were a few cheers for the verdict as he was driven rapidly away.

MR. ROSE, tea planter, Silchar, who was under trial on charges of assault and wrongful confinement, was acquitted by the Jury unanimously. The case arose out of the complaint of a coolie named Sri Prasad Bhumji who charged Mr. Rose, Manager of Doloo Tea Estate, and certain chowkidars, with assault, unlawful compulsory labour and wrongful confinement—the offences alleged to have been committed on the 29th March last year. Similar offences alleged by the same complainant against Mr. Rose as having been committed on the 1st April of last year form the subject of a second case.

LORD ROBERTS AND CAVALRY TRAINING.

IN reference to the Army Order recently issued respecting the future armament of cavalry, Lord Roberts has prepared a memorandum, in which he fully considers the subject, and the action of cavalry against cavalry, infantry against infantry and artillery, and in pursuit, the memorandum being issued for general information. Having expressed the opinions that the fire power of cavalry should be developed to the utmost, to make it an independent arm, capable of both attack and defence, and that for shock tactics the sword should be the armament, Lord Roberts says:—

What we must then aim at is to make our cavalry expert rifle shots and swordsmen. To neither of these essentials has sufficient attention been paid hitherto. With regard to the rifle it is unnecessary to repeat what has been already published in a recent Army Order. Careful attention to that order will, I am confident, result in a very considerable improvement in the musketry efficiency of our soldiers. We must now endeavour to obtain an equal improvement in the use of the sword in which our men are far from being proficient. There have been in the past several reasons to account for this—(1) Insufficient training of the individual; (2) an unpractical "Sword Exercise" adapted to parade purposes only; (3) indifferent instructors; (4) steel scabbards; (5) an ill-balanced weapon. Swordmanship like marksmanship is only to be acquired by continual practice, by careful instruction of the individual and by making him take an interest in his personal proficiency.

Lord Roberts concludes:—It it just as important that every cavalry officer should be a skilled swordsman as that every infantry officer should be a marksman. It is only the man who knows who can teach. At the same time I do not think it necessary, or even wise, that the lance should be entirely discarded. It is well that the cavalry soldier should have a knowledge of all weapons which may be effectively used by the mounted man, and occasions may arise, particularly in campaigns against savages who are ill-armed or have an innate fear of horsemen, when the lance may be the surest and speediest means of demoralising the enemy. Nor should it be overlooked that lance practice, especially tent-pegging, is like the bayonet practice of the infantry, a most useful exercise, improving the seat on horseback, giving the man confidence, and strengthening his muscles. As military sports, tent-pegging and lance vs. bayonet should be encouraged in every way possible. They are for the men what polo is for the officers, the best and most wholesome method of employing their hours of recreation; the only proviso I would make being that on no account should they be allowed to encroach on the time given to field exercises, the study of ground, and serious work . . . . It will be apparent that the cavalry under these new conditions becomes more than ever the arm which demands the highest training in both officers and men. It has many other duties to fulfil besides the charge. It has always been the arm upon which a commander in the field is dependent for the success of his operations; and to-day, armed with the rifle, its importance is far greater than heretofore. It is not only to a great extent the source of the information on which the commander basis his plans, but it prevents the enemy from gaining information; it makes surprise impossible, and it completes the victory. It is not too much to say that the fate of an engagement may rest on the good judgment and reports of a cavalry subaltern; and the issue of a campaign on the recognition and seizure of some strategic position by a cavalry brigadier. The duties, therefore, of the cavalry officer are even more varied and not less difficult than those of the scientific corps. They require quite as much intelligence and practical knowledge for their fulfilment; and I do not hesitate to say that unless our cavalry is officered by the very best men we can find, physically and intellectually, we cannot hope to obtain useful results. Without first-rate cavalry leaders and thoroughly well-trained men, good strategy is most difficult and decisive tactics almost impossible.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople wrote on March 11th:—

The resolute tone and attitude of Sir N. O'Conor with regard to the Aden Hinterland causes much uneasiness at the Palace, as the Sultan is particularly desirous that the borders of Yemen should not be definitely traced. The Hinterland consists of nine independent cantons which are now under British protection, but which the Sultan has always hoped to annex to his own dominions. The question now is to lay down the boundary line between these nine cantons and the vilayet of Yemen. Notwithstanding reiterated promises and the despatch of a commission ad hoc which the Porte has repeatedly ordered to get on with the work, it has not yet been touched, so that it is believed that the Palace has sent secret orders to the commission to procrastinate as long as possible. But England has now 3,000 troops on the border, and it is the presence of this force that disconcerts the Sultan, more especially as Sir Nicholas declares that unless the Turks promptly fulfil their promises England will settle the boundary-line alone, without their co-operation, and, having once settled it, will maintain it by force.

Aden, March 13 (Reuter).—General Maitland, the Political Resident, has arrived at Dthala after an uneventful journey. Five officers and 50 men of the Dublin Fusiliers, with sections of a field hospital, Major Smith in command, left here for Dthala to-day.

Constantinople, March 16 ("Times").—The question of the Aden Hinterland was discussed yesterday afternoon in the Ministerial Council. A Mazbata has been prepared which, if adopted, will adjust the difficulty.

March 18.—An Irade of the Sultan adopting Sunday's Ministerial Mazbata, practically settles the Aden Hinterland difficulty.

Constantinople, March 18 (Reuter).—French instructions have been sent to the Ottoman Boundary Commissioner on the Aden Hinterland Frontier. It is believed that these instructions are of such a nature as to permit of the hope that the work of delimitation will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

APRIL 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey. Perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mozambique interrupted.

Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Cable Accra Lagos interrupted.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but chose in cipher language are not admitted.

atest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th Apr, 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	22
Eastern	6	2	45 p m	...	22
Direct	6	2	5 p m	...	48

The occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 6th April 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	0	1
" Karachi	0	13	0	1
" Madras	0	26	0	6

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th February, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,97,000
Or per mile of Railway	212	423	9	644
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	6,14,000	11,75,000	21,000	18,10,000
Total for 19 weeks	7,12,000	13,70,000	25,000	21,07,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,029	2,50,102	1,736	3,51,867
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	542	4	763
Total to corresponding date do.	6,79,984	15,02,754	19,651	22,02,389

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

"THE WIFE MARKET."

The Texas Senator who would tax all foreign noblemen found in Texas in order to protect the "most accomplished and richest marriageable young ladies" in the States from the risk of matrimonial entanglements would, if he had his way, have made impossible some of the most popular alliances of recent years. Somebody has compiled a list of quite a hundred marriages in which American heiresses have become the wives of titled Europeans, and it would seem from the list that the noblemen of Germany and of Italy are almost as fond of the United States as a hunting-ground for brides as our own. There are in our own aristocracy, according to this compilation, twenty-eight ladies of title who are daughters of American citizens—American millionaires, one might almost safely say; and the number of German noblemen who have taken unto themselves wives from the other side of the Atlantic is twenty-six.

SOME NOTABLE NAMES.

There are some notable names in the English list. Like Lord Curzon, who made Miss Leiter the first woman in India, Sir

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Dybowski, who discovered that tobacco, manioc, potatoes, and bananas, generally supposed of American origin, grow in the region around Leke Tchad, West Africa, has been studying the African banana plants, and divides them into two distinct groups, one having a bare trunk or stem and bearing edible fruit (musa sapientium and musa sinensis); the other without edible fruit and merely an ornamental or foliage plant with leaves growing from the stem down to the ground (musa ensete). Those of the first group are Asiatic, yet they are represented in Upper Oubangi, and the mystery is how they got there. Those of the second group were known until of late by a single species, the banana of Abyssinia (musa ensete), often seen in hot-houses and gardens abroad. The difference between this plant and the fruit-bearing banana may have struck observant readers who have travelled.

Apparently this plant not found outside Abyssinia or East Africa, but one resembling it has lately been discovered in the whole of West Africa where, since it yields a fruit different from that of the ordinary edible banana, the negroes regard it as a "fetish" or sacred, and religiously venerate it. According to M. Dybowski, it is a new species, which he calls musa religiosa, or fetish banana. Another and larger banana similar to it is the musa arnoldiana of Wildeman. These bananas have been successfully raised at the Jardin Colonial, Nogent-sur-Marne, France. They will grow in the open air under the climate of Paris, and they flower under glass. A fetish banana planted at Villefranche-sur-Mer, in the South of France, has flowered in eighteen months. In fact, these new West African bananas are comparatively hardy and may enrich European horticulture with a splendidly decorative plant. It is a fault of the banana hitherto cultivated for ornament that winds tear its leaves; but the new fetish banana resists even violent gales, as shown by Professor Boster in the Bulletin of the Society of Horticulture of Tuscany.

Another interesting prehistoric bronze has been added to the fine collection in the Museum of Copenhagen. The fragments were found in a marshy ground near Nykobing in Seeland by a labourer, and when put together showed a symbolical figure of the sun as a disc or shield drawn by a horse, and the whole mounted on six wheels. Herr Müller thinks it dates from 1000 b. c.

In the Bay of Bourgneuf, of the Ile Noirmontier, Vendee, France, there is a dolmen or megalithic monument, regarded as the only remaining one on that coast. It is a large flat stone resting on supports and overgrown with seaweed, for it is covered at high tide. The dolmen shows that the coast line was much further east at one time, probably before the second century.

Dr. Collins has obtained photographs of the motion of a bird's wing in flying, from which he argues that the aeroplane is a comparative failure as a flying machine, and that the bird's advantages over the kite lie in its beating wings. It is this that enables a bird with so little sustaining surface to support itself, that is to say, a comparatively large weight, in the air.

M. Helbronner and M. Bellieni, the scientific mechanician Nancy, have introduced a telestereoscope, which gives a "solid or stereoscopic view of distant objects, such as panoramas of cities, or mountain tops. This class of picture may be useful to Alpinists, archæologists, topographers, and so on.

Apparently the French Naval Department has become antagonistic, for some reason, to large, heavy submarine boats, for only twenty of their fifty submarines now on the stocks are to be completed, and these are only of 70 tons displacement.

Lieutenant Peary is trying to fit out another Arctic expedition, and is negotiating with the Italian Government for the Stella Polare, the vessel in which the Duc d'Abruzzi attained the farthest North. He is hopeful of reaching the Pole.

An inquiry by the French Naval Department into the recent explosion on the submarine-boat Le Francais revealed the fact that in stormy weather oxygen gas escaped from the electrical accumulators on board and remained in the vessel in spite of the ventilation to carry it away. It has been suggested by the commander of the boat that the accumulators should be enclosed in wire gauze to prevent explosion of the gas.

Velvril, the new substitutes for indiarubber, gutta-percha, and other materials invented by Mr. W. E. Reid, F. I. C., the well known chemist, is prepared by treating castor oil and nitric acid, and incorporating nitrocellulose with the product. Made in different qualities, that most resembling Para rubber has an amber colour. The substance can be moulded by heat and pressure, as well as by the use of a solvent. It stands exposure to the weather better than rubber and guttapercha. It is also waterproof, and oil, grease, rust, acids, and sulphurous fumes do not affect it.

Velvril can be applied to a great variety of purposes. It is used for coating fabrics, such as waterproof cloths for trunks, camping out, covering horses, sheets for hospitals, and so forth. It is easily coloured by pigments, and when embossed makes leather-cloth for upholstery, railway carriages, motor-cars, &c. It has also been used for coating balloon fabric, and is lighter than linseed oil varnish. It serves for the foundation of carding wires in spinning factories, and is replacing leather as a cover for the friction rollers over which the fibres pass. Not absorbing dyes or printers' ink it is also useful in dyeing tapestry carpets, cords and threads, for instance fishing lines, and paper cartridge cases, or safety fuses are impregnated with it. Belting, hose, and tubing is made of it, wire is coated with it, and felt cemented with it; gives a light supple boot or shoe sole; recommended for field, sports, &c. Paints made with velvril as a medium, containing neither lead nor linseed oil, have many advantages for iron, wood, or stone work, are practically and reasonably permanent, and posses high antiseptic properties. Sir William Armstrong, among others, employs them for coating the interior of shells. They are of different colours, and also metallic, for example, bronze, gold, &c. In fact, the uses of velvril are too numerous to mention, but we may add that it was recommended in the "Lancet" as a substitute for oiled silk and gutta-percha film as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and surgical cases.

An American scientific journal states that the new America Cup defender will be a still more extreme case of the Herreshof type of boat with shallow hull, moderate displacement, and great spread of canvas. The new British challenger, Shamrock III., on the other hand, will show a return towards larger displacement and more moderate spread of sail. The journal thinks that while the British craft will show to advantage in a certain wind and weather, the American is better fitted for the likely conditions of the race.

Afrescolith is a new colouring matter for making frescoes in artificial stone. It is a coloured paste, discovered by M. Antonin Forestier, Impasse de Maine, Paris, and is unalterable by the weather.

A recent Monthly Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, Montreal, gives particulars of the manufacture of butter in Canada, from which it appears that butter for export in made from milk bought of the farmers, as in Denmark and the butter is carried in cold storage waggons to the ports.

Dr. John Warnock, medical director of the Egyptian Hospital for the Insane, Cairo, records in the "Journal of Mental Science" the results of his observations on "hasheesh," or cannabis indica, as an agency in the production of insanity and crime. At present the drug is largely consumed in Egypt, although its importation is prohibited by law. About sixteen tons of hasheesh were confiscated in Egypt during 1901. "Most of the drug is consumed by smoking in the gozeh (an Egyptian pipe) and in cigarettes, but considerable amount is eaten in pill form and in sweetmeats, megoon, &c." First there is the temporary intoxication from hasheesh, which is attended with pleasurable exhilaration. Secondly there is a delirium, associated with hallucinations of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. The third variety is a more acute form of excitement attended with hallucinations. Eventually there succeeds a condition of permanent dementia, which ends in death. A fifth class includes "degenerates" in whom there arise periodically strong cravings for hasheesh. In the earlier stages such persons usually commit crimes and find themselves in gaol. Later, when intellectual impairment becomes more marked, they are sent to an asylum.

LORD CURZON'S little girl was taken to the Delhi Durbar. She was asked by the Viceroy "how she liked it?" "Oh! papa," she replied; "it was wonderful, and how beautifully you prayed!"—The story is told by the "British Realm."

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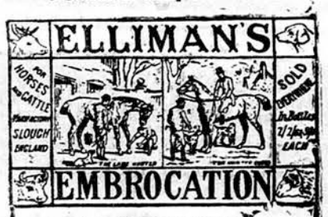

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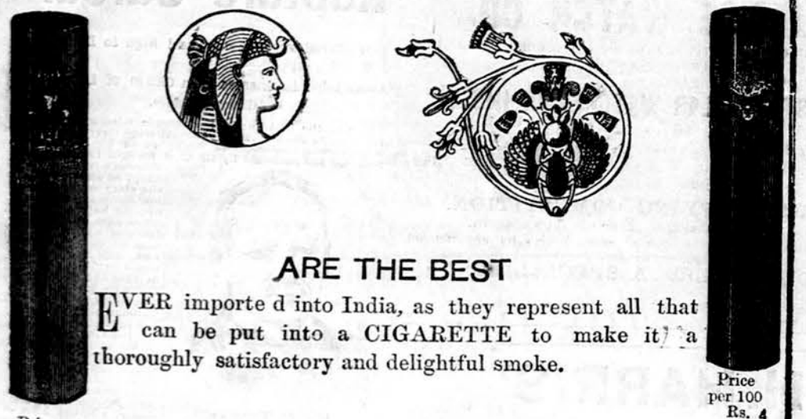

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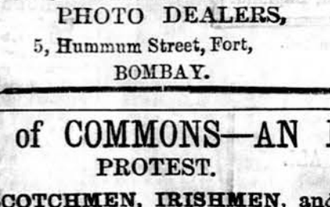

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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THE MORAL.

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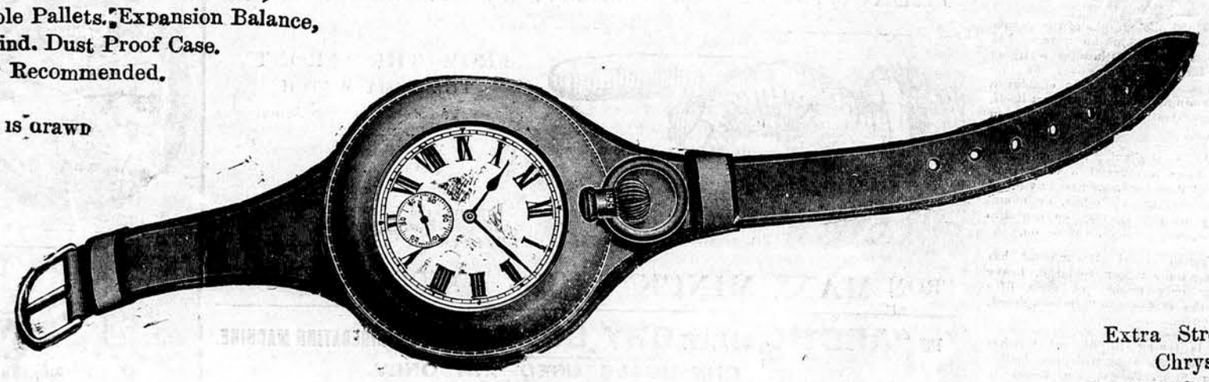

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Ramna, at Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars, Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.